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THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

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"SPECIAL TREATMENT" Daily Champagne In Concentration Camps

SKELETONS IN SHIP'S BUNKERS

Batavia, April 13.
After the discovery of more than 100 skeletons in the coal bunkers of a Dutch freighter at Macassar, a Korean doctor told military authorities in Dutch Borneo that before the Japanese surrendered they threw 400 sick prisoners-of-war and Indian civilians, including women, down pit shafts at a coalmine at Loa Koede, about 16 miles from Samarinda, the Netherlands News Agency reported today.

Other prisoners were forced to eat the pit.
When the mine was re-opened, care was taken to recover the bodies for re-burial, but many bones were included in coal loaded into the Dutch freighter, General Michels, which was attached to the British Naval force, during the Burma campaign.
Their discovery was reported by British Military observers, the Agency said.
About 12 Japanese, alleged to have been responsible for the massacre have been identified by a doctor who worked in the prison camp.—Reuter.

Trade Legislation Clarified

A NUMBER OF ORDERS APPEAR IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF THE HONG KONG (BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION) GAZETTE WHICH CLARIFY THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO TRADE WITH THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES AND WITH CERTAIN ENEMY STATES.

Trading with the enemy legislation applies to states at war with His Majesty, individuals resident in enemy territory and businesses or other bodies of persons, whether corporate or unincorporated, carrying on business in enemy territory, controlled by enemies or constituted or incorporated under the laws of a state at war with His Majesty.
Enemy territory includes a territory under the sovereignty of or in which whom His Majesty is at war, and, in respect of some of the territories occupied between

1940 and 1945, orders were made prior to December 1941 in the Government Gazette specifically declaring them to be enemy territory.
The Trading with the Enemy (Specified Territories) (No. 1) Order, 1946, published this week, revokes from specified dates set out in the Schedule to the Order certain of these orders in respect of territories now liberated and no longer in the occupation of the enemy. The territories mentioned in the Order are France (including French North Africa, Corsica, Morocco and French Somaliland), Belgium (including Luxembourg), Holland (territory in Europe only), Norway, Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

Custodian Control
In respect of other territories, no specific orders were published in the past, the "de facto" occupation being sufficient. In the case of these occupied territories, they ceased to be enemy territory on the date on which the occupation in fact ceased, whereupon trading became again legal. Including in the latter category is Yugoslavia, Greece and the Channel Islands.
Three specific Orders, also published, authorize trade with Finland from August 20, 1945; Italy, from Sept. 8, 1945; and Spain, from March 9, 1946. Any person having dealings with firms in those territories is advised to consult the terms of these Orders. A short précis of the effect of them is given in a foot-note to the Orders published in the Gazette. It must be borne in mind that the effect of these orders is not to remove all restrictions.

HOMEWARD BOUND

Southampton, Apr. 13.
A total of 1,400 homeward bound Italian prisoners-of-war and 960 civilians left here today for the United States, the "Daily Express" reports.

More Denials By Kaltenbrunner

MUENBERG, APRIL 13.
KALTENBRUNNER, 43-YEAR-OLD GESTAPO LEADER, ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN CONCENTRATION CAMP CRIMES, TOLD THE WAR CRIMES COURT HERE TODAY THAT HE CONSIDERED HIS MAIN JOB WAS DEPUTY TO HIMMLER. "BECAUSE IT GAVE ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO FIGHT AGAINST WRONG."

WINDING UP HIS 6-1/2 HOURS' DIRECT TESTIMONY, KALTENBRUNNER SAID HE HAD APPLIED REPEATEDLY TO BE SENT TO THE FRONT, BUT THAT IN HIS GESTAPO POSITION HE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF "INFLUENCING HIMMLER-AND HITLER TIME AFTER TIME."

The defendant said he realized after the Stalingrad defeat that Germany had lost the war, and from that time onward he worked to bring peace as speedily as possible. This he did, although "as late as April, 1944, Hitler said that if anyone made contacts for securing peace, it would be treason."

The dying confession of Franz Zieris, former Mauthausen commandant, which was given in an affidavit, contained the disclosure that during the last six weeks lithograph experts were working in one of the Mauthausen satellite camps at Schlier in printing false Sterling notes, also false identification papers and stamps of countries all over the world.

The Kommando, founded by orders of Kaltenbrunner made a total of £750,000,000 notes. Zieris said in his confession that 65,000 of the 90,000 Mauthausen prisoners died, while at

the Karlsruhe camp near Linz, to which "gigolos" and "mentally deranged" prisoners were transferred, 1,500,000 perished. He disclosed that Regent Horthy's son lived under arrest at Mauthausen under the cover name of "Mouse" and Badoglio's son under the name "Weather."

Flat Denial
Kaltenbrunner's reaction to these documents followed the familiar pattern of flat denial. "I am not going to collapse in this matter," he exclaimed. "I am determined to establish the truth." The accused followed up with the definition of "special treatment"—concentration camp officials—polite term for execution—which brought a smile to almost every face in the court room.

"As far as it concerned foreign internees, such as M. Herriot, it meant allotment of three times the diplomatic rations, which was nine times the normal rations of the German people," the accused coldly asserted. "They were given a bottle of champagne a day and free correspondence with families in France. M. Poncet, another of the French internees, for instance, used to go for long walks with a French woman unguarded."

Kaltenbrunner denied knowledge of a document handed in by the prosecution, the counsel remarking: "It so happens that your signature is on the original."

Warsaw Liquidation
Kaltenbrunner: That is not enough. My credibility is at stake. Every document you have produced can be refuted in the most vital parts. Lord Justice Lawrence: Not only your lawyer, but the tribunal will look after defendants' interests.

When Kaltenbrunner declared he had nothing to do with the final liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto, the prosecutor faced him with the affidavit of General Stroop, who carried out the liquidation and sent 14,000 Jews to Ordehlinka extermination camp.

Stroop stated that the Security Police in Warsaw afterwards were commended by Hahn, who received all his orders from Kaltenbrunner in Berlin. Kaltenbrunner clung to his line. "Without exception," he said. (Continued on Page 8)

ATOM TEST: NO MORE POSTPONEMENT

Washington, Apr. 13.
President Truman announced tonight that the atomic bomb tests in the Pacific, postponed from May 16, will not be postponed again.
"Preparations for the tests are being pressed forward," the President said.
"I am in complete agreement with the joint Chiefs of Staff and was advised by them that the tests can be carried out in the Pacific."

Registration Of War Loss Claims

A Reparation Claims Registration Office has been set up to enable the public to register their claims for loss or damage to property and goods as the result of direct enemy or Allied action.

The necessary forms for registration may be obtained at G.P.O. (Money Order Dept.) or Kowloon Post Office.

Full particulars of the information required are given in the statement. Forms should be forwarded by post to Reparations Claims Office, 1st Floor, Post Office Building, when completed.

Claims in respect to which application has already been made to this or any other Government Office must be re-submitted or the correct form. Notice should be taken that at the present time only a brief summary of the nature and amount in Hong Kong Currency of the claims is required and that all documentary evidence etc., supporting such claims should be withheld until called for.

It should be emphasized that this office has been set up only to register claims and will not be responsible for settlement thereof.

A notice on the subject of Reparation Claims appears elsewhere in this issue.

Wife Loses Furniture

Melkham, Wiltshire, April 13.
Furniture which a wife buys with her husband's earnings belongs to the husband, Judge Kirk-house Jenkins ruled in the county court here today in deciding a dispute between a couple who had separated after 21 years of marriage.

After declaring that, according to law, a wife making such purchases is acting as her husband's agent, the judge added: "These ideas are not in keeping with the modern outlook as to the status of a married woman, but I am not here to express such an opinion, but to do what the law tells me."

Under the decision, all the furniture which Mrs. Maud Shapnel of Deanacre, Melkham, bought with household funds will go to her husband, a valet-chauffeur of Oakfield, Cheltenham. The judge also awarded to the husband a tea service which Mrs. Shapnel acquired by paying 1/- a week into a club fund, and a cutlery set which she received in exchange for coupons found in packages of tea.

All Mrs. Shapnel will be allowed to keep of the household effects are a few gifts from her mother.—Reuter.

H.M.S. "Oswald" Court Martial

London, April 12.
Secrecy is being maintained as to which officers are to be court-martialed and the nature of the charges arising out of the loss of the submarine Oswald in the Mediterranean operations in August 1940.
The Press Association states it is understood that two officers of the "Oswald" will face separate courts sitting at Portsmouth on Monday and Wednesday of next week.
The submarine was reported sunk by an Italian destroyer in the Ionian Sea. The Italian later reported that 55 of her crew were taken prisoner.

Nazi Mould

Moscow, Apr. 13.
Signs of a "new Nazi mould" being formed in Heidelberg University in the United States Zone of Germany were reported in "Izvestia" today.
The writer, Victor Poltoratski, said although a certain number of professors at Heidelberg had been removed by the United States military authorities, the programme of almost all the faculties remained unchanged. "Students are still studying basically the same 'scientific courses' as they had under Hitler," he said.—Reuter.

French Uncover Nazi Body

Paris, April 13.
A new German underground organisation has been discovered in the French occupation zone and 350 of its members—youths between 15 and 20—have been arrested according to the Baden Press Agency today.

The correspondent said that the movement was discovered when the French gendarmes at Wiesbaden arrested on March 25 a young German who was wearing a green glass head on his jacket. Interrogation established that he was alleged to belong to a resistance organisation, whose members wore the emblem as a rallying sign.

The aims of the organisation appear to be three-fold: 1. To look for the most courageous former members of the Hitler Youth and to regroup, arm and train them; 2. To harass occupation troops by sabotage and if necessary by attacks on isolated soldiers; 3. The exploitation of any misunderstanding between the Allies.

The correspondent said that it appeared that the first point of the programme was being achieved when the arrests were made.—Reuter.

COMPENSATING NAZI VICTIMS

London, Apr. 13.
The Berlin City Council has ordered that victims of Nazi persecution shall be compensated for any unjustified taxation exacted from them under the Nazi regime, the British news service in Germany reported today.

All such payments will be taken into account before the present earnings and profits are assessed.—Reuter.

Miraculous Escape From Death

A naval rating, A.B. James Alfred Garner of H.M.S. Bermuda, had a miraculous escape from death yesterday when a Humber staff car belonging to the Naval Transport Department, which he was driving, got out of control on the steep path leading down from Admiralty House, dashed across Conduit Road and leaped some 16 feet on to the roof of No. 1c, Robinson Road.

The incident occurred about 9.20 a.m. Garner came out of it without a scratch but admitted to our reporter that he was badly shaken. He comes from March, Cambridgeshire.

The car's brakes suddenly failed and it crashed through a short cement fence on Conduit Road, flying through the air a distance of some 16 feet to land on the roof of the house beneath. A large portion of the roof and ceiling was damaged, the car falling squarely on two water tanks.
The inhabitants said that they thought at first that an aeroplane had crashed into the house. There were two children in the room on the top of which the car fell but, despite the fact that a big hole was

WONG ALLEGES HE WAS BEATEN UP

THE WHOLE OF THE MORNING SESSION YESTERDAY OF THE TRIAL OF GEORGE WONG WAS TAKEN UP BY THE CONTINUED CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED BY THE CROWN PROSECUTOR, MR. M. A. DA SILVA. WONG IS BEING TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON. IN THE WITNESS-BOX, WONG CLAIMED THAT WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED BY A PARTY OF COMMANDOS UNDER CAPTAIN LEE HE HAD IN HIS HOUSE CERTIFICATES TESTIFYING TO HIS BEING A MEMBER OF A CHINESE UNIT KNOWN AS THE "SPECIAL ATTACK FORCE" WHICH UNIT HE CLAIMED HE JOINED AFTER LEAVING THE RED ARMY IN MAY, 1945.

Germans To Help In Anti Nazi Move

London, Apr. 13.
German ship stewards will cooperate with the occupation authorities in the de-nazification of Germany and in preventing attempts to revive German armaments production under a law which the Allied Control Council passed at its session on Wednesday, it was announced today, according to the British news service in Germany.
The law also provides that the stewards should be elected by secret ballot and should report to the workers in their plants at least once every quarter. Employers must not interfere with the stewards, the law provides. The Council decided to invite trade unionists from the Allied nations to visit Germany and advise the occupation authorities and the German unions on the development of the German trade union movement.—Reuter.

Nazi Navy's Mistake

London, Apr. 13.
The German Navy did not take the "obvious step" of sending scientists out in U-boats until early in 1944 and then the U-boats carrying the only two parties of scientists whom it did despatch were sunk, Mr. Charles Seymour Wright, the Admiralty's Director of Scientific Research, disclosed in a lecture at the Royal Institution tonight.

In 1943, Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, recognised that the Germans had lost the war at sea because of British scientific superiority, Mr. Wright asserted, adding that Admiral Doenitz had promptly lost faith in his technical advisers and in his equipment.

One scientific problem which baffled the German Navy for months could have been solved if the Navy had had closer liaison with the Luftwaffe, Mr. Wright continued.
It was the change of radar wavelength from meters to centimeters, one of the war's most important scientific developments because it changed radar from a defensive to an offensive weapon.—Reuter.

He claimed that these certificates were found and shown him by Captain Lee and that he had identified them but that he did not know what subsequently happened to them. He claimed also that he was beaten by Captain Lee at the Shamshupo Police Station.

Wong is being tried by a General Military Court comprising Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro (President), Major J. E. Kite and Major C. F. M. M. M. A. da Silva in proceedings for the Crown, assisted by Mr. R. S. Smith and Mr. J. O'Donovan. Mr. Hsin-sing Lo, instructed by Mr. H. L. Kwan, are appearing for the defence.

Wong returned to the witness-box yesterday when Mr. da Silva continued his cross-examination.
Mr. da Silva: You told William Lee, according to the evidence he has given, of the duties of Kebabai intelligence agents. That is quite correct?—I did not tell him of the work of the intelligence agents, but only of the work of the Kebabai.

Kebabai Functions
Do you seriously suggest that you did not tell William Lee at all about your work in the Kebabai?—No. I told him I was working there as a detective.

William Lee said that the work of the agents of the Kebabai and their detectives was that of investigating guerrillas. Did you say that?—I never told him what duties a detective had. All I said was that the work of the Kebabai was arresting guerrillas.

Search For Radios
And it was part of the duty of a Kebabai detective if he knew of an Allied spy coming over, to report him?—They should do it.

Was it part of the duties of the Kebabai to try and locate short-wave receivers and transmitters?—Yes.

"Fabrication of Use"
If I suggested that your defence is a fabrication of lies intended to divert attention from certain portions of the evidence for the prosecution, would that

(Continued on Page 5)

Duty Frees To Cost More

London, April 13.
Royal Navy men will have to pay more for their duty free smokes as from the end of this month.

The price of duty free tobacco, sold from victualling stores in ships and establishments, is to be increased as follows from May 1: cigarette tobacco, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2d. per half pound tin; tobacco from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per half pound tin; leaf tobacco from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a pound.

Duty free cigarettes, most popular brands of which are now sold by N.A.A.F.I. in Naval ships (not shore establishments) at 6d. for twenty are to be increased to 7d. as from April 29. The cost of 40 cigarettes, weekly shore ration, at privileged price will remain at 1s. 6d. for twenty.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Light south easterly winds. Fair or cloudy. Outlook: Fair.
Maximum temperature: 63 deg. At 4 p.m. Minimum: 53 deg. At 9 a.m. Humidity: 74 per cent. Wind: 10 m.p.h. Direction: S.E.

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Trade Prospects

The statement by Mr. D. M. Kenrick, of the Colonial Office, on the steps taken and contemplated to restore Hong Kong's normal trading operations, needs to be viewed in the light of both its short- and its long-range implications. Looked at in its immediate context, the outlook could hardly be described as markedly encouraging. Employing a formula which we are beginning to grow accustomed, albeit with no increase of patience, the emphasis is upon the difficulties to be overcome rather than upon the measures that have been taken to bring about an early improvement in the situation. Nor did we need Mr. Kenrick to tell us that "the estimates of the Colony's needs were revised considerably," though we could have told him that, in consequence of the radical departures from the programmes of supply envisaged in the Bretton Plan or the Young Plan, the Colony has been compelled to mark time on much urgent rehabilitation work, and that our continued internal progress towards more normal conditions has been seriously hampered. We have, it is true, much upon which to congratulate ourselves. We have been blessed with administrative leadership that, by precept and example, has inspired the fullest confidence. We owe a deep debt, too, to the civilian element in essential services, notably those responsible for the Colony's public utilities, for their praiseworthy achievements. Nevertheless, it is useless to blink the fact that the pace has so slackened that movement is now barely perceptible, that delays in shipments of foodstuffs and other supplies present a situation more precarious than most people realise, and that, in reality, the Colony's commerce today lies little above the level of the process of taking in each other's washing. Mr. Kenrick was able to offer small promise of early remedy. There was an assurance that the Colony's requirements ordered on Government account to cover the first six months of the liberation would be coming through more speedily in the next month or two. There was the further assurance that the supply representatives of the H.K. Administration in London will do all in their power to assist in the procurement and shipment of goods to the Colony. Plainly, however, the outlook is not bright for substantial shipments from the United Kingdom, and the wiser merchants will resign themselves to short commons for some time yet. In longer perspective, the official statement revived hope. Wherever possible, trade will revert to the normal channels, and experience suggests that, by and large, the relaxation of controls results in increased momentum. The fear that the "first come, first served" principle may operate to the disadvantage of some commercial firms is unlikely to produce opposition to the lifting of controls. Manufacturers may be expected to protect their old customers where quotas are involved, and the rest can well be left to commercial alertness and persistence.

SEAMEN STRIKE IN ROTTERDAM

Rotterdam, April 13. Approximately 30 vessels were idle in Rotterdam harbour yesterday as a result of a work stoppage by seamen affiliated with the Communist Trade Union.

A Union spokesman said that the men had been advised not to report for duty because the shipping companies had made contracts with other unions but had not consulted the Communist Trade Union. The union also criticised the wage scale.

Don Iddon's Diary

AN ENGLISHMAN LOOKS AT AMERICA

A Streamlined Streatham Is Host To A Brave New World

This polyglot city, while not exactly blessing the peace-makers in Hunter College Gymnasium, is warming to the idea of being the world's capital.

The Bronx, which is a streamlined Streatham, peopled by New Yorkers whose ancestors came from all the 51 United Nations, feels suddenly self-important.

Up to now its fame has been limited to bestowing a name on an inferior cocktail and a vulgar catcall.

This week, however, the Bronx, self-conscious but trying hard, came into its own: the headquarters of global government, the new Geneva.

So far, apart from a delegate or two, everyone has behaved admirably, with Sabatella I good manners and Christian forbearance, despite the unkind comments on the eccentric architecture of the college, which is drug-store Gothic—all turrets and tracery.

From the White House and City Hall, and over and over again from ex-Mayor La Guardia, has come strenuous and strained advice to the residents of New York, and particularly to the inhabitants of the Bronx:

"You are the hosts of a great world organisation; you must be on your very best behaviour; you must make our guests feel at home; you must extend every possible courtesy."

The tension is considerable, and the wild rush of the past few days of converting a gymnasium into an international court has frayed the nerves of many solid Bronxites. No further punctuous advice is either needed or wanted.

Stalin's Words Gulpd

Today it's too early to forecast how the large issues among nations will be dealt with at this U.N.O. meeting.

The optimism resulting from the reported withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran and Stalin's statement to the Associated Press is a little too hearty.

Always a volatile people, Americans gulped down the words of the Russian leader, bawled splendidly, and banished the fears and gloom which Soviet action in Iran had created.

On the highest level there's no such easy complacency. Averell Harriman—new Ambassador to London, old Ambassador to Moscow—has been speaking very candidly in confidential sessions with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He said the great danger still was in Russia over-reaching herself, in not understanding that the United States and Britain could not possibly ignore her expansionism, in over-playing her hand so flagrantly that public opinion in the democracies would be outraged.

There is also the growing conviction here that Molotov and Vishinsky, both harder men to deal with than Stalin, are assuming more power and are the chief framers of Soviet foreign policy.

Stalin is said to be firing and sailing, and one American official back from Moscow has said the Marshal today looks very much like Roosevelt did at Yalta.

Rationing Unlikely

On the food front more vigorous methods are being adopted but the Administration shies away from restoring rationing on the grounds that it would take too long to print cards, reappoint officials and get the machine going.

At least the American public, becoming more aware of the desperate situation in Europe and Asia, is realising that although two horsemen of the Apocalypse—conquest and slaughter—have been struck down, two others equally devastating—famine and death—remain.

One great shortcoming in the drive here to feed the starving is that most of the high-sounding appeals are made after banquets during which the guests eat their way slowly through mock turtle soup, sole bonne femme, lobster, guinea hen, salad, cauliflower au gratin, roast potatoes, ice-cream, and cake.

Incidentally, it is known that Governor Herbert Lehman resigned as Director-General of U.N.R.R.A. chiefly because of pique over Herbert Hoover's mission.

Ex-Mayor La Guardia, who will take Lehman's place, is ready to start work this week. Now they call him "The Little Flour."

The Fourth Power

The following political intelligence also comes to hand this week. They say around the White House that Mrs. Truman had a cold. Margaret Truman had a cold.

touch of flu, but Mr. Truman was the sickest of all, suffering from acute international complications.

The State Department's face is red with its issue of a Blue Book denouncing Peron—intervention which has helped the Argentine leader to win overwhelmingly in the Argentine elections.

Now officials insist that it was not a case of Peron winning hands down, but hands up. In any event, Washington has discovered the TNT in Argentina.

Latest wisecrack about the capital is that it is the headquarters of three parties—the Democratic, the Republican, and cocktail.

There are repeated printed reports here of Ernest Bevin suffering from ill-health, high blood pressure, and overwork.

Walter Winchell suggests that the warmongers have been making mountains out of Churchill. The trouble is, of course, that Winston's not just a man but a Fourth Power.

Standing Room Only

Spring fever has come to New York, and the city takes on a new silhouette and structure.

The flags of the nations flap lazily in the warm, sun-drenched air, and Fifth Avenue is bright and brilliant with foreign crests, emblems of arms, international insignia.

The last visitor must have squeezed and shouldered his way into town, and now it's positively standing room only.

Not since the Pilgrim Fathers landed has the rooming situation been so acute. It is quite impossible to accommodate more officials, secretaries, clerks, journalists, or lookers on.

All over Manhattan new shops, new restaurants, new night clubs open, and Financier Bernard Baruch forecasts five full years of prodigious boom.

There is clinton in the air, and bold schemes are mapped to build giant airports over the waterfront, remodel the shabby catacombs of the Underground, and scrap the 3d. fare, for which you can travel one mile or 20.

Astrolgy is doing astronomical business. Statistics show 25,000 seers registered and practising with another 50,000 estimated to be card-scrambling, and crystal-gazing.

One hundred and sixty-two big newspapers print daily horoscopes, and an astrological annual, the "Moon Sign Book," now has 1,000,000 circulation.

Straw Boaters Too

Platinum blondes are back, and something called the "skunk look"—a single bleached strand of hair—is popular among teenagers. The spring hats are flowered and fulsome, garlanded and ribbon-swathed. Straw boaters in black and white, red and green, dot the town.

Thinking Aloud: In The "Daily Mail"

When Joe came back to England from a Japanese prison camp he was all shot away. The strain of it had broken down his nerves and he felt overwhelmed by life. There was no sense to it; no shape; no rhythm. He decided to drift.

The final thing that made him decide to give up, to stop playing the often arduous role of a civilised human being, was the discovery that his wife had had a baby by another man while he had been sweating it out with the Bushido boys, far, far away.

Joe made this discovery at a time when his mental and social processes were already pretty far gone and he didn't feel called upon to do much about it. His friends and relatives mourned for him. There was a wasted life. Poor Joe. No wonder he seemed so queer.

But the one simple fact that he had had enough and did not resist this new and terrible attack upon his integrity as a man has been his salvation.

Joe went home, settled himself down in an apathetic sort of way to post-war living. He mostly ignored the sympathy of his friends and the new-found loyalty of the wife who had been so disloyal to him. He could see that she was trying to make up to him by kindness and devotion for the wrong she did while he was a prisoner in Manchuria, and he accepted it all for her sake, rather than his own.

Women are heavily hung with jewellery—real and pinchbeck; high-voltage fashion jewels which blaze and glitter.

And a new version of gin rummy called "Oklaoma," and too complicated to explain here, is the latest game craze.

From Cuckoo Land

In the cloud cuckoo land of Hollywood the current worry is that there's not enough youth in leading roles—before and behind the cameras.

Major producers are establishing training schools to develop young talent. It could be called an heir-raising notion.

The film city has been taking a hard look at itself and feels it's getting in a rut. It is pointed out that Academy Award Winner Joan Crawford has been in pictures 21 years; Clark Gable, the biggest male draw, is well in his forties; and Pidgeon, Colman, Grant, Brent are all not far from 50.

There is also discontent about salaries. A recent survey showed that among actors only Charlie Chaplin and Bing Crosby were in the multi-millionaire class, and many big names are actually in debt.

Scouts report that Scots are bombarding Hollywood with letters protesting against Bing Crosby, an Irish-American, portraying Scotland's Robert Burns on the screen.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke says that George Bernard Shaw told him he was his fourth favourite actor. When Hardwicke asked who were the other three, Shaw replied: "The Marx Brothers."

Tallulah Bankhead, commenting on current dining fashions, says gowns are either too brief or women aren't in them far enough.

In my office this week were British Movie-tone's Leslie Mitchell; Pathe Pictures' Howard Thomas; Twentieth Century's Daphne Raglan—all preparing reports on the future of British pictures in the U.S.

Atomic best-seller Somerset Maugham says he has only two novels left in him, "I'm 75, and at that age the spark begins to dim." Sunset for Somerset?

The week's film is "Ziefeld Follies of 1946," which M.G.M. calls "the biggest all-star show of all time." More size than quality.

The week's play is "He Who Gets Slapped" starring Dennis King. Abolition seems called for. Book of the week is "One World or None," by leading atomic scientists. A minor masterpiece—read it with profit.

Geoffrey Parsons, of the Paris "Herald-Tribune," tells me he plans to copy the Diary. You're welcome to try, Geoffrey.

Footnote—A reader writes: "Your writing style is shadowy. You can't mean I stand in my own light?"

TODAY IN EUROPE

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Grant Britain, like the United States, is a great world power. Unlike the United States, Britain is also a great European power. If the two countries are to work together in partnership to achieve peace, it is as a European power that Britain can perhaps make her most effective contribution to the partnership.

It is, therefore, as foolish for those Americans who desire Anglo-American co-operation to seek to weaken Britain in Europe as it is for them to seek to weaken her as a world power. Yet this is what many of Britain's oldest and truest friends are doing at this moment.

Walter Lippmann, for instance, has recently been plunging the line that, though it is to the interest of the United States to fight in defence of Great Britain and the British dominions, the United States could never underwrite any British commitment in the area between Malta and Hong Kong.

The implication of this doctrine is clear if the Anglo-American partnership is to work, Britain must virtually abdicate her position in an area which covers more than half the world. This involves abandoning the lines of communication without which the British Commonwealth and Empire would cease to be a reality. It also implies the weakening of Britain as a European power.

It is not generally recognized in the United States that Britain's position in Europe arises from her control of the Mediterranean. It is popularly supposed that Britain's interest in the Mediterranean is due solely to the fact that her imperial lines of communication to the Far East run through the Suez Canal.

This is indeed an important consideration. But Britain has been a Mediterranean power since 1704—nearly 200 years before the construction of the Suez Canal. If the Suez Canal had never been dug, Britain would still maintain her fleet in the Mediterranean, for it is thus and thus only that she can play a leading part in maintaining the freedom of Europe against the successive tyrants who have tried and may try again to dominate the Continent.

It is no accident that three of the greatest European wars—those against Louis XIV, Napoleon and Hitler—comprised vital Mediterranean campaigns. And if in the first World War the fighting in that area was confined to the Dardanelles and eastern Mediterranean, it was only because successful British diplomacy, by bringing Italy into the war on our side, denied the Central Powers any outlet to the central and western Mediterranean.

The lesson of history is inescapably clear. Control of the

Widow Strunk Goes To Nuremberg

By RHONA CHURCHILL

There is nothing remarkable about Frau Strunk that you would notice, as you see her walking with her empty shopping-bag along the Frankfurt high street, except that she is dressed all in black—and most German widows are out of mourning.

There is nothing remarkable about her blonde maid, Hedwig Nordingen, that you would notice as she ushers you into her mistress's small but neat ground-floor flat in the Steinstrasse.

Frau Strunk, at 45, looks like any other German woman of that age—blonde hair fading, dressed with no eye to fashion, face bereft of make-up, heels down-trodden, but, unlike her neighbours, gentle-voiced and dignified.

Behind Bomb Plot

In a country where women have long lost all sense of dignity she is a woman in millions. She is the anonymous woman behind the Hitler bomb plot, the only woman in Germany who worked for seven years to kill Adolf Hitler.

Frau Strunk, who is awaiting a summons to Nuremberg, yesterday told me this story (known to senior Allied investigators and which she will her-

Mediterranean is vital for Britain. But thousands of able and instructed people still refuse to accept it. If we were to carry the reasoning of the Lippmann school of thought to its logical conclusion, Britain, to secure the full co-operation of the United States, would have to jeopardize bases and lines of communication which make her a world power, and at the same time abandon the eastern Mediterranean. This would mean that she simultaneously would become a second-class European power. As one of the ablest and most realistic members of the American Cabinet said to me the other day: "These people would like to turn England into a place where Americans go just to play golf."

Britain, which has lost so much in the war, has gained one asset. She has more complete command of the Mediterranean than ever before in her history. She is so strong there as to be virtually unchallengeable and will probably never need to fight to maintain her position. But if she were challenged, she would have to fight. And if she became involved in war, it is almost certain the United States would be drawn in.

It is therefore highly mischievous to say or do anything which might encourage the aggressive designs of other powers in this vital and sensitive area. Britain would fight for Malta and Singapore as certainly as the United States would fight in defense of Pearl Harbor or Wake Island.

But, of course, we won't have to fight if the world knows that we both stand together.

"We fixed that as 'The Day' Colonel George Hansen, Chief of the Military Secret Service, who was also with us and who was responsible for providing the bomb, told us all was ready."

"We seven sat there in the tiny cellar, only five yards square, nervously chain-smoking, going over and over the plans, searching for a flaw."

"My husband and Dr. Gisevius were in mufti, but General Oster wore the scarlet braid of the General Staff. We talked from nine at night till four in the morning, when, one by one, our fellow-conspirators shook hands, wished von Stauffenberg good luck, and departed singly into the darkness."

"General Oster went straight to report to General Beck, and I told Hedwig to pack her bags and leave first thing in the morning for the country."

"She knew of the plot's failure within a few hours and had ample time to escape to Switzerland. She tore up her pass, fearing her relatives would be murdered if she could not be found."

"Of the seven conspirators, only Dr. Gisevius got away. Of the remainder, only Frau Strunk lives today."

The men, including her husband, were tortured for information, then hanged. Frau Strunk was hung into the notorious Kaiserdam Gestapo gaol in Berlin, questioned 58 times, then sentenced to death by hanging.

The Russian entry into Berlin saved her. Physically weak, knowing nothing of her husband's fate, she made her way to friends in Frankfurt and her rendezvous with Hedwig.

There she could pass unnoticed. There she could live quietly on her memories. Or so she thought, until Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, gaoler in Nuremberg, mailed her an SOS when sent her running to Allied Military Government.

Frau Strunk carries no documents. But she will soon board the night train to Nuremberg to become the first woman witness at the International Military Tribunal and fight for the life of Hjalmar Schacht.

Apart from Gisevius, she alone of the inner circle of 30 conspirators is alive to uphold Schacht's claim that he, too, was working with them.

She is probably the only person in the world who can save him from the gallows.

I can't help the feeling that men, at least, like this clothing austerity. It gives them a Hueloberry Finn feeling. Last night I was summoned out to dine. Laboriously assembling the uniform, forgot these five years. I arrived complete except that I wore blue socks. Nobody noticed. I had a wonderful evening.

At the moment there is no middle course in view. Last week-end in Hampton I went to a distinguished wedding. The bride's mother, a brisk woman of title, said bluntly during the reception that she would like to see the Germans starve. At the other end of the room her son, a first officer, of 26, discharged

from the Army and back at Oxford, was talking about the plans for English university students to go over to Germany to help restart university life there. He hopes to go in the coming vacation.

If in one room, between mother and son, there lies such division of opinion, where shall we look for unity?

So This Is England

Enforcement officers of the Customs and Excise authority were on duty along the tow-paths of the Thames between Putney and Mortlake to make sure that householders there who let out their windows to strangers, from which to watch the Boat Race, should not evade entertainment tax.

These officers were empowered to enter houses where they suspect tax evasion to be going on, but (says the report) it is unlikely they will exercise this power, but will rely largely on the reports of informers.

Oh, England, green and pleasant land, how low is this they have brought you!

self make known to the world when she goes to Nuremberg) which began in 1938, shortly before Munich:

"My husband, a doctor in the reserve army, was planning with General Beck, General Witzleben, and Colonel von Brockendorff to stage an army coup d'état, overthrow Hitler, and establish a peaceful Government in Berlin."

"I acted as their spy, since, as a woman, I was less liable to be suspected."

"By late summer 1938 we had enough officers and men of the Berlin garrison behind our 'Widerstandts' movement to feel confident we could take the key Nazi buildings by storm and hold them."

"Then came Munich, and with it the sudden switching of the Berlin garrison to the Western Front, making the plot impossible."

"We plotted throughout the war, but for various reasons had to scrap our plans. By early 1944 General Beck, leader of the movement, was so much under Gestapo suspicion that he could not meet any of us openly."

"Our meetings from then on were held in the cellar of my flat in Berlin, which I fitted up as an office, complete with telephone."

"My maid Hedwig had our confidence. She used to open the door to the conspirators, leading them to the cellar."

"I well remember the last night when Colonel von Stauffenberg, who was to throw the bomb on July 20, called with Admiral Canaris and General Oster for final consultations."

"My husband had been to Switzerland on July 7 to fetch Dr. Gisevius, German Consul in Switzerland, who was to act as our liaison with the Allies if the plot succeeded."

"He returned armed with Swiss papers provided by Dr. Rothmann, chief of the Swiss Police, for use in the event of failure."

"Young Colonel von Stauffenberg, then Chief of Staff of the Home Army, told us that he had to report to Hitler at his East Prussian headquarters on July 15."

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Oldest Chinese Paper in H.K.

The oldest Chinese newspaper in the Colony, the "Wah Tat Yee" will resume its publication tomorrow morning after having voluntarily suspended printing for more than four years, during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong.

The newspaper which claimed to be the world's first printed Chinese language newspaper, was founded 87 years ago in Hong Kong. Its first editor and publisher was originally on the editorial staff of the "China Mail," the oldest British newspaper in the Far East having been established in 1840.

At the beginning, the "Wah Tat Yee" was the Chinese counterpart of the "China Mail" and even to this day the newspaper is better known among English journalistic circles as the "China Mail."

The paper voluntarily suspended publication when the Japanese occupied Hong Kong and refused to follow the lead taken by other leading Chinese dailies to continue publishing under the Japanese administration.

The newspaper is an independent commercial enterprise and has no political party affiliations.

Russian Up On Larceny Charge

A Russian, Boris P. Markoff, was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour or a \$25 fine by Mr. A. J. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday for larceny of a cloth bag containing articles valued at \$50 from No. 16, Loen Fat Street, Wanchai, on March 10.

Accused pleaded guilty and said he was under the influence of liquor, and did not realize what he was doing.

Sub-inspector Mischenko said that accused went into the Sai Yuen Tea Shop at Loen Fat Street, and asked for a bicycle driver. Accused took off a customer's hat and walked off with it.

Later, he went into the rear of the premises and took a cloth bag containing a small carpet, a door curtain, a piece of cloth and a hammer.

Accused was arrested about midnight on the same day. He was drunk at the time. After sobering up at the Station, he took the Police to a house at Shuang Wong Terrace, where he left the articles.

Since he had no intention of keeping the articles for himself, and drunkenness was no excuse for committing an offence, he was given the option of a fine of \$25 or two weeks' hard labour.

HOUSE LOOTERS

Pleading guilty to larceny of bricks from a semi-demolished house in Canton Road on April 12, nine coolies were sentenced to two days hard labour each by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. The leader, Au Tau, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Four other looters, who were caught taking bricks from a house in Humphrey's Avenue on April 11 received two weeks' hard labour each. Inspector Askew prosecuted.

A Chinese accountant, Tang Chiu Ping, was summoned for receiving 4,000 bricks, knowing they were stolen property. Appearing on the same charge before Mr. Latimer yesterday was a shop-fork, Fung Wing Sui. The two cases, in the charge of Inspector Askew, were remanded a week.

Liu Sui, 27, was charged with aiding and abetting and also acting as contact between looters and buyers of stolen bricks. Accused was on bail of \$400. Inspector Askew asked for a week's remand which was granted.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

Good Friday (April 10), the day following and Easter Monday (April 22) will be observed as holidays by the Administration.

The Standing Military Court will hold sessions as usual on April 20 and April 22.

The Imports and Exports Department will be open for the purpose of revenue collection and issue of permits only from 9 a.m. to noon on all the above days except Good Friday.

A 46-year-old Chinese, Ma Poon, was sentenced to two years imprisonment by Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday for committing sabotage by cutting and carrying away 172 feet of telephone cable from a tunnel at the junction of Island Road and Shok O on April 7. Sub-inspector Thompson prosecuted.

At the "The Services" Club, St. Andrew's, Nathan Road, Kowloon, there will be a Symphony Concert presented on gramophone records by A. B. Hugh. The programme will include: "Prelude and Good Friday Music" (Mozart), "Symphony No. 59" (Mozart) and "Symphony in D Minor" (Cesar Frank).

Common Man's Road To Happiness

"IT IS THE NATURE OF MAN TO FIND HAPPINESS IN ACCOMPLISHMENT, IN PRODUCING SOMETHING. MOST OF MAN'S WAKING LIFE IS SPENT IN WORK, AND IT IS THROUGH HIS WORK THAT HE EXPRESSES HIMSELF, WHETHER IT BE AS PAINTER, MUSICIAN, WRITER, FARMER, SHOE-MAKER, CARPENTER, OR ANY OTHER CALLING," SAID FATHER MEYER IN A TALK CALLED "THE COMMON MAN'S ROAD TO HAPPINESS" AT THE CATHOLIC CENTRE YESTERDAY.

The free choice of a vocation is a basic freedom. To enjoy happiness man must have freedom of choice in his work and a suitable measure of independence in planning and carrying it out.

The right to free choice of work and of independence in carrying it out is the basis for the natural right to own productive property. Communism permits men to own what is called consumer property, like food, clothing, houses, etc., but not productive property, such as land, capital, raw materials, etc.

Natural Right

This right of free choice is what we call a "natural right" of man, because it is a part of his nature and necessary to his happiness. This natural right authorises the individual in society to acquire ownership of whatever productive wealth is necessary for him, through his own industry, to secure a decent livelihood, for himself and his family.

Further, the right to this minimum is necessary not only for the individual but also for the good of society. The wide diffusion of private ownership of productive property is always a steady influence in society. It gives a feeling of responsibility, a personal stake in the good order of the community.

It is not private ownership that is to blame for the present economic situation, but the inequality of private ownership, which the State has allowed to pass all due limits. Inequality of control is a still greater evil. Despotism and domination are concentrated in the hands of those who are not owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

If an individual has acquired a larger share of productive wealth than he needs for a decent livelihood, while there are other citizens who own no productive wealth though they desire to do so, then his title to ownership of such surplus capital and its fruits is justified, not by any need he has of it for his support, but solely by the usefulness such ownership in his particular hands may be to society, and is limited by the social approval conferred upon it by the State, as representing society.

Proposed Reforms

But if the social utility of such private surplus ownership has ceased, or become a social evil, so its justification has disappeared, and the State can, for the common good, limit it accordingly. Already the surplus of incomes is being limited by income taxes and excess profits taxes, but little has yet been done to limit the excessive concentrations of economic power, and to restore to the common people their proper share in economic responsibility.

Two methods of reform are proposed. One is outright State ownership of all productive property; the other is industrial co-management under State supervision of such industrial properties as do not lend themselves to small ownership. To introduce State ownership would violate the strict natural rights of existing small owners because it would take away from them the productive wealth which yields them a decent livelihood and assures their independence. It would also violate the rights of others who might desire by their own efforts to acquire such a minimum private share of productive wealth.

State ownership of all productive wealth rests on a transfer of the economic power formerly usurped by money interests to the State, instead of transferring it back to the people where it belongs. By State ownership of all means of production would be perpetuated in a new and intensified form the same economic slavery which is today imposed by Capitalism. The average citizen would have no more chance to vindicate his rights and freedom against the State bureaucracy than he now has against the international anonymous financial forces that

dominate the economic world. From being the pawn of power finance, he would become that of power politics.

Partnership Basis

On the other hand, it is quite obvious that in our industrial civilization the maximum of production can be secured only through considerable concentration of productive wealth. The unification of operation cannot be broken up, just as a railway cannot be run by a lot of individual owners who each have a certain length of the tracks. But instead of leaving this control in the hands of a few it can be shared on a partnership basis. By this means the industrial worker can receive back the right of choice and of responsibility which in a simpler condition of society came naturally to him. It is not essential to the exercise of the right of private property (Continued on Page 5)

INOCULATION CERTIFICATES

Information has been received from the Director of Medical Services, Macao, to the effect that, as from April 15, 1946, all passengers from Hong Kong to Macao must be in possession of valid certificates of inoculation against cholera.

A certificate is considered valid if it shows that inoculation has been performed not less than six days and not more than three months prior to the date of departure from Hong Kong;

(b) has a photograph of holder attached and "chopped" by an official seal of the Medical Branch, British Military Administration, Hong Kong;

(c) is signed by a Medical Officer or Health Officer of the British Military Administration, Hong Kong.

Intending passengers for Macao may be inoculated and obtain inoculation certificates at the following centres:

Hong Kong—Inoculation Centre—Fire Brigade Building, ground floor.

Kowloon—Tsim Sha Tsui Health Centre—Old Central British School.

PRISONER ESCAPED

Young Shing was brought before Mr. A. J. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday charged with escaping from legal custody.

Inspector H. Sell said that the accused was one of a batch of prisoners who jumped off a Police car while it was turning around the corner of the Supreme Court, Des Voeux Road Central, at about 10 p.m. on Thursday.

Accused was a remand prisoner on a charge of armed robbery in Kowloon. After he had jumped from the car he was caught by Police constable near the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Sentence of two months' hard labour was imposed.

RECEPTION FOR LORD FRASER

Admiralty House was the scene of a large gathering of Service and civilian heads last night when a reception was held in honour of Admiral Lord Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet.

To mark the occasion, the Peak in the vicinity of Admiralty House was flooded by spotlights.

Lord Fraser is to leave this week for a visit to North China and Japanese ports.

CAPTAIN J. H. LEGG

Captain J. H. Legg, erroneously reported missing from his ship, the s.s. Sumidway, has now been located. The police report was based on a misunderstanding arising from the fact that Captain Legg had not advised his change of address.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Owen-Hughes, commanding Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Order No. 29, 13th April, 1946.

Personnel for Medical Boards: Transport will leave Hong Kong Club at 400 hours daily.

The case against Wong Wing Tim, 30, residing at No. 5 Salisbury Avenue, Probationary police sub-inspector, for demanding \$500 with menaces or by force from Lai Ka Fat at No. 444 Nathan Road, second floor, on Dec. 16, 1945, was fixed for hearing before Mr. C. Y. Kwan, on April 22. Accused was on bail of \$500.

Money Mart

Chinese national currency continued to be lifeless yesterday and rates closed at HK\$2.40 to CN\$1,000 for futures and \$2.54 for spot.

Gold was livelier, and rates fluctuated between \$420 and \$440 per tael, closing at \$472. The undertone is uncertain.

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.70 for large notes and \$4.65 for small. English Sterling appreciated to \$17, while Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.50.

LAUNCH-PIRATED

The passenger motor launch "Man On" was pirated near Chuk Chau Tau on the morning of April 9, shortly after she had left Macao on her way to Kowloon, and the seven pirates got away with a haul of over CN\$10,000,000 in money and passengers' belongings. The pirates had boarded the launch as passengers at Macao, following news that a certain merchant on the vessel was taking CN\$7,000,000 in C.N. notes to Kowloon. Their information proved to be correct. After the piracy the men left in several small sampans.

Jap. P.O.Ws. Testify For The Defence

THREE JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE SHAMSHUPO CAMP WERE CALLED TO TESTIFY FOR THE DEFENCE YESTERDAY WHEN THE TRIAL OF 14 JAPANESE FOR WAR CRIMES WAS RESUMED.

The Prosecuting Officer is Capt. J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal) H.Q. A.L.F.S.E.A., and the Defence Officer, Capt. M. Croft, R.A.S.C., assisted by Capt. K. Moti Singh, of Jodhpur.

Capt. Fujimoto Tatsuo, formerly stationed in the Po On district, testified that he received instructions from the Japanese Defence Headquarters in Kowloon on August 16, instructing him to maintain peace and order in that area until the arrival of Allied forces.

Asked by Capt. Reilly how would he deal with Chinese civilians suspected of having committed serious crimes against the Japanese, Capt. Fujimoto replied that he would interrogate them and perhaps send them to Headquarters.

Not Necessary

Capt. Reilly: Would you beat them up before sending them to the higher authorities? — Not necessary to do so.

Would you torture them? — I don't think I would.

Perhaps you were in a hurry and in a precarious position, would you chop off their heads? — I cannot think of doing it in ordinary circumstances.

Tell me the circumstances under which you would do it? — I have had no such circumstances before.

Would you have a fair trial before doing it? — In ordinary cases I would.

Do you or don't you know any circumstances under which you would chop off men's heads? — I think sometimes I may have such circumstances. But I have not yet been confronted with such cases.

Next witness called was Capt. Yasahara Toshio. He told the Court that on the morning of May 7, his six subordinates, Lieut. Sato and five soldiers, were killed by guerrillas in a village on Lantau Island. The bodies of the Japanese were found in a hut in the village. Lieut. Sato received six pistol shots and the others four each, mainly on the upper part of the body.

Family Suspected

As a result of the attack, witness added, he made an investigation of the villagers. He said he suspected one particular family, comprising three brothers and their wives. They told him that about 10 Chinese, armed with pistols, made the attack and killed the Japanese.

After the investigation, witness said the bodies were carried on wooden planks to Silver Mine Bay by villagers. He conducted a simple ceremony and cremated the dead bodies on the beach. The cremation was witnessed by the members of the Kishi Company as well as by a number of villagers.

Later, Capt. Yasahara said, he informed the Defence H.Q. of this attack whereupon the Commanding Officer and two Gendarmes came to Lantau Island. An investigation was carried out by the Gendarmes, who arrested two villagers sus-

Tale Of A Typewriter

Charged with receiving a Remington typewriter, stolen from Marconi International and Marine Communication Company, Hune Fuk-tak was discharged by Mr. A. J. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

It was alleged that accused was found exposing for sale a Remington typewriter at No. 35A, Wellington Street, ground floor. The chief clerk of the Marconi Company, Mr. Ho Ping-nam, said that he noticed a typewriter in the show window of No. 35A, Wellington Street. He asked accused the price and was told \$250. He took down the number of the typewriter and went back to his office and checked up the number of the typewriter which had been stolen on March 7. The number was identical.

He reported the matter to the Police immediately. Accused in evidence said that he bought the typewriter from a bakery boy named Li Choi of the Wai Yat Bakery at No. 47, Wellington Street. He did not know it was stolen property.

The master of the Wai Yat Bakery shop in evidence said that he had a fook named Li Choi who had a typewriter. Li had gone to the country and would be back in a few days.

Readers' Letters

Advance Booking

Sir,—As you are very open-minded on the various problems that crop up in your columns, will you kindly air this grievance of mine?

I am quite sure a number of persons have gone through the same harassing experience as I have, both in the Alhambra and Majestic Theatres.

On certain occasions, I booked seats for shows as soon as the tickets were put on sale, in order to insure my getting good seats. After all, isn't that the object of advance booking? But to my great annoyance and disappointment, all my patient waiting and the effort involved in getting those good seats were in vain. I found some Chinese soldiers in the very seats which I booked and paid for in advance; they simply refused to budge even after I appealed to the ushers and the person, supposedly in charge of the ushers, who sit anywhere they like were asked to vacate their seats; they did so most readily, and I was given those seats. By that time the main picture had already started; it took a lot of bickering and walking in and out of the theatre trying to look for someone who would be responsible enough to straighten out matters.

The all too common excuse is—"there was a mix-up in the number of the tickets." Why weren't the soldiers asked to show their tickets then? The tickets I held on the several occasions were very clearly marked, and it was just a lame excuse to let the Chinese soldiers keep their "occupied" seats. If it were true about the mix-up of numbers—if it not the business of the management to see that numbers and rows on the tickets be marked legibly and to avoid mix-ups? I have heard that the same thing has happened in the Chinese theatres and many fights took place between the Chinese soldiers and some theatre-goers. Perhaps the Chinese Military Authorities should do something about the lack of discipline and good manners among their soldiers. I recall reading in the newspapers a few days ago, of similar incidents in Canton, and where the Military Authorities there have taken stringent measures in regard to discipline and "leaves" of the Chinese soldiers.

I might add that on two occasions, some English and American servicemen were in the seats that I had booked. On being informed, they were most apologetic and called an usher immediately to right matters.

I sincerely hope the management of both the Alhambra and Majestic Theatres will do something immediately to insure better service for their patrons and that they too do not live in terror of these Chinese soldiers.

A. KOWLOONITE.

Okinawa Chindits

Sir,—The "Okinawa Chindits," as so called in "A Naval Spectator's letter" which claimed so much space in the "Readers' Letters" column in today's China Mail, Saturday, 6th April, 1946, and seems to have been written with a grudge.

For those who do not know the reason for the repatriation, of "Tiger Force," the few who did embark on the H.M.T. Strathmore were specialist trades. These trades are now required for the rehabilitation programme in the United Kingdom and in the R.A.F. They are known as "Work" trades which are essential to the building industry.

However, it is pointed out that less than half the complement of 5368 Wing embarked on the 3rd April. Those who are left behind are being deployed to R.A.F. Units in A.C.S.E.A. to relieve tour expired and "Demob" personnel in A.C.S.E.A.

About the question of Overseas Service, most of those personnel who were repatriated have served in different theatres of war, especially in France and Germany in the construction of vital airfields. Many of those who are left behind have come out here on their second tour of overseas (An R.A.F. tour is, at present, 3 1/2 years) but they don't "bitch" like the "Naval Spectator" who, unless he is a "Regular," must have a high demob group and therefore could not have been overseas long himself.

About the inclusion of 44 Commandos in the recent tribute to 5368 Wing in the China Mail, this was a statement of the doings of the Wing whilst it operated in the Colony and not a history of the reoccupation of Hong Kong. It is hoped that when the 44 Commando Brigade and other such Forces are bound for U.K. that a similar tribute be paid through the medium of this paper.

If this explanation is not sufficient, perhaps the "Naval Spectator" could say in Bulldozer & Excavator Drivers, bricklayers, quarrymen, etc., would be better used for service needs in the colony than in the rehabilitation of the United Kingdom.

A SECOND TOUR AIRMEN WHO IS LEFT BEHIND.

Who Landed First?

Sir,—Could you please settle an argument on board our ship by stating in one of your columns on which date did the first British Force land in Hong Kong.

STRIPEY, M.P.V. 1166.

Star Ferry

Sir,—With reference to the announcement in today's issue of your paper, by the Star Ferry Co., Ltd. to the effect that as from April 15, 1946, the single fare for Civilians and Service Personnel is to be increased to 20 cents.

This is 100 per cent. increase in the case of Civilians and a 300 per cent. increase for the Service Personnel. The excuse being an increase in the price of coal. Even so, the exorbitant increase in fares is hardly justified.

Is there to be no control of fares, or are Transport Companies to be allowed to charge whatever they please, in this, a British Colony?

80 DISGUSTED AIRMEN.

Housing Shortage

Sir,—There is one aspect of the housing shortage problem in Hong Kong which does not seem to be taken much into consideration, and that is whether or not full and proper use is being made by the Services of accommodation taken up by them. I suggest, Sir, that a survey would show that in far too many cases, for instance, officers' messes are over-liberal in their estimation of the minimum amount of living space required per head, and that the majority of them could accommodate far more people than they do.

A similar state of affairs prevailed in Singapore, but the position there has improved slightly of late, largely as a result of a strong agitation in the press and a reasonable, far-seeing attitude on the part of the then military government; I believe I am correct when I say that, either officially or unofficially, all Service messes, etc. were warned that if they did not adopt a more reasonable attitude and cut down their demands, official action would be taken, even to the extent of putting everyone "under canvas." I know of one case where a mess was not only able to halve the number of houses it required, but even to accommodate some unexpected new arrivals! I also know of messes in Hong Kong in which each officer has a room to himself, plus of course the usual public rooms (e.g. dining room).

I submit, Sir, that this is all wrong and for Government to prate about a housing shortage and the impossibility of expecting wives to come back in any numbers because of a lack of accommodation, while it does nothing to ensure that Service requirements are as uniformly fair as possible, is both immoral and criminal. I wonder, too, what would be the reaction of Servicemen here if they were told that they could not expect to return home to their families because all available rooms in England were required to provide private accommodation for clerks, bus conductors, officer managers, company directors and dockyard "mateys"?

Least anyone should think that this is just a sour-grapes letter from some browned-off civilian, may I add that I have had five years active service, in which I have seen a large part of the world. Oh, but there was a war on then, I would point out that that is all the more reason why, now that no danger exists, Servicemen who are only here temporarily, and who have far greater comforts and amenities provided for them than the civilians whose homes they occupy, might well put up with what they might consider a little discomfort—though who their civilians might call it "discomfort" is another matter!

Furthermore, many of those who are now clamouring for their wives have had more than mere discomfort in Szele for four years and many of them have not been with their families since the evacuation. Finally, I would suggest, Sir, that the return of families and the taking up once more of a sane, decent family life might well do good towards helping Hong Kong to get back to normal than any long series of Government exhortations.

PLATO.

A foreman of the Sanitary Department, Fung Chuen, was acquitted by Mr. Latimer yesterday, on a charge of the unlawful possession of two automatic pistols and 10 rounds of ammunition. Accused told the court that the pistols were found by a coolie on April 10 at Kowloon. The coolie handed them to him and he had intended to surrender them to the police the next day. In the event, Drury was in charge of the prosecution.

Wong Alleges He Was Beaten Up

(Continued from Page 1)

be correct?—I am not sure. The truth is in Court.

Your excuse for joining the Kebabai was that you were told by some nebulous figure in the guerrilla to join the Kebabai to help them?—And also my object in joining the Kebabai was to do smuggling business in order to make money.

Do you realise how important it is to you to prove your story that you joined the Kebabai in order to help the Reds?—Yes.

And do you realise also, George Wong, that you are on trial for your life?—I understand that.

And do you seriously tell the Court that you were asked to join the Kebabai by one of the guerrillas whose name you cannot disclose?—I can write out that name and give it to the Court.

What is this nonsense, George Wong? Do you mean that you are not going to call this man as a witness for the defence?—(No answer).

Do you mean to say that when you agreed to joining the Kebabai on the instructions of this man you did not take the precaution to tell him that when you had to answer for your joining would be come forward to support your story?—I did think of it.

Did you, for instance, get a document of him?—I expected him to come to Court.

Do you intend to call this man as a witness?—I will speak to my solicitor about it.

Helped In Escapes

These guerrillas are known as the East River Column?—They were called the Kwong Kun, the Canton and Kowloon Anti-Japanese Party. There were also the Kowloon guerrillas.

Did you not read in the paper how the guerrillas were working with the B.A.A.G., helping in the escape of people from Hong Kong?—Yes, I heard that. Certain parties were doing this work.

And I think that you also found out about this during the occupation?—Yes, I have heard about it.

And do you suggest that these two members of the B.A.A.G., William Chang and William Lee, did not know that you entered the Kebabai to help the guerrillas?—It is impossible for these two men to know of me, but we knew of them. When a man is doing this secret work for the Reds and the guerrillas, that man would be known only to a few. If he was known to many, he would be beheaded by the enemy.

Asked About Guerrillas

But you knew of them, you say?—One day an intelligence agent for the Kowloon guerrillas came to me for information and I asked him how the messages would be dealt with. He said these messages were given to the B.A.A.G.

What has this got to do with William Lee and William Chang and "we knew of them"?—B.A.A.G. agents would go to Lung Kong for information to take to Wei-chow. What I was arrested in June, 1943, as a guerrilla I was asked about them.

William Lee and Jackie Lau say they escaped from Hong Kong in June, 1943, because they knew that you, George Wong, were after them?—That is not true. If I wanted them arrested, I could have had them arrested on June 4 or 5. If what you suggest were true, I would have been brought here (the Supreme Court) and given the water torture.

Chopped Certificates

You said this intelligence agent told you some of the information went to the B.A.A.G. You worked indirectly, therefore, for the B.A.A.G.?—According to what the man told me some of the information would go to the B.A.A.G.

From the day you were arrested six months ago to today, why did you not approach the B.A.A.G. and tell them that they investigated your case they could find out through guerrilla channels that you had supplied them with information?—When I was discovered, Capt. Lee discovered some certificates that joined the Chinese Government on May 10, 1945, having left the Red Army. I had a certificate and a badge with a chop and the number 1011.

Special Forces

What were these certificates and badge supposed to represent you as?—It was a certificate and badge of the Special Attacking Force.

Where did you get these from?—From the 17th Branch of the Special Attacking Force at Cheungmuktau.

Who gave you that certificate?—It was procured for me by the man, Tang Fat, to whom I always gave my information.

Who and what was Tang Fat?—An intelligence agent for the Chinese Government.

Did you send in any statement to Capt. Lee or the British authorities about this?—I did not. Did you tell your defence counsel of it?—No. Because it was something that happened after the date of the last overt act charged against me.

"Badly Beaten"

Is that also your reason for not telling Captain Lee about it?—I told Captain Lee.

Why?—Because I was then at Shamshuipo Police Station and was badly beaten.

Did you tell your defence counsel about this?—I did not. Some of the hair was pulled out from my forehead. A lot of people saw that in G Block in Stanley.

(At this point Mr. Hin-shing Lo spoke to Mr. Silva).

Mr. Silva: Your counsel asked me, was Captain Lee a Chinese or an Englishman?—A foreigner.

Was anyone else present when this happened?—Two other foreigners.

Your certificates, were they talked about in the presence of these foreigners?—I think there was a Chinese present when I told Captain Lee about it.

"Hit With Bamboo"

Mr. d'Almada: You say Captain Lee took this certificate from your house when you were arrested?—When I was arrested the house was not searched. It was searched the next day.

The certificates were shown me and I was asked if they were mine. There was also a paper certifying that I had been to America which stated also that I was born in China.

Did you admit to Captain Lee that these things were yours?—Yes, I said they were mine. He then asked me what were these papers and I said what I have told the Court. Captain Lee then hit me several times with a piece of bamboo used by the Japanese for fencing and I was put back in my cell.

(Mr. d'Almada then asked Mr. Silva if Captain Lee was at Stanley. Mr. Silva replied that he had left the Colony. He would make all possible inquiries with regard to these papers, Mr. Silva said).

Head Not Clear

Mr. d'Almada: When this interview took place, was there anyone else present?—Yes, some Chinese.

Were they police?—They were in plain-clothes. When I was questioned there I did not have a clear head.

Mr. Silva: From the evidence of William Chang, he says that in July, 1942, he met you at the Prince's Cafe when you were with Hector Lee and some Chinese strangers. He called you aside and saw you were carrying a revolver. Is that true?—It was some time in August. I do not know if he saw the revolver.

You also told him that you were one of the secret agents of the Kebabai and were working in Kowloon?—I told him I was working in the Kebabai.

No Salary

The story now is that from August, 1942, until March, 1943, you served in the Kebabai as a detective and during all that time you did not do a stroke of work for it?—I did not do any work.

And the Japanese continued paying you a salary for that?—I received no salary.

Then what did you get for it?—I got nothing. On the other hand I had to pay them for it.

Your defence in regard to your invitation to William Lee to join the invasion troops to Australia was all a joke?—Yes. You can inquire if the Japanese ever made inquiries for such people.

We all know that no Japanese got to Australia. But you say that you read something in the paper about Australia and this joke came to you?—Yes.

Visits To Grover

Was it about this time that the intended Japanese governor for Australia paid a visit to Hong Kong?—That I don't know. The conversation you referred to took place in November, 1942.

You are very friendly with Grover. At least you knew him during the occupation?—Yes.

You and Yoshimoto used to pay frequent visits to Grover's place at Room 133 in Windsor House?—Yoshimoto used to come for me there.

Did you ever hear Grover boast that he was the intended secretary of the Japanese governor of Australia?—No.

If a hundred of you went around Hong Kong telling a few hundred William Lees jokes suggesting that the Japanese would succeed in Australia, would you not be going around spreading propaganda for the Japanese?—I never spoke of a victory for the Japanese.

Now, Hector Lee was working in the Kowloon-Gendarmier under Tam Lai-kit. You knew that, didn't you?—I heard about it from people.

From 1942, there is considerable evidence that you were a keen companion of Hector Lee, going around with him everywhere. Yet you say you do not know what he was?—When I went round with him he was not a detective for the Japanese.

Arms Smuggling

Were you not aware of the fact that Hector Lee was looking for an Allied agent called Cheung from 1943 till about the end of 1944?—No, I was not aware of that.

Did not Hector Lee tell you that this man Cheung was running arms for the Allies?—I do not remember whether he did or did not, but Hector Lee was also smuggling arms.

You told us you were arrested by the Japanese in April, 1943, and put in jail for three weeks?—Yes, some time in March, 1943.

William Lee said the same thing. You remember that? But you gave a different reason for your arrest. William Lee said that you had brought over 30 guerrillas to the Japanese side but the guerrillas fooled you and escaped with their chief?—Yes, I did say that to William Lee.

Made Fools Of

Was that true?—Yes. But that was to make fools of the Japanese. I will make it quite clear, George Wong, William Lee's version was that not only the Japanese but you were fooled?—That's what I told him only.

During your association with the Japanese you saw a lot of what happened to people who betrayed them?—Yes.

You also saw how suspicious the Japanese were of the slightest thing?—Not all. The people of the Kebabai were not.

You saw many innocent people going to their deaths because of undue suspicion by the Japanese?—Very few.

All those who went to their death were guilty ones?—That I don't know.

Common Man's Road To Happiness

(Continued from Page 4)

and of self-expression that each one work independently by himself. It can be done by sharing of responsibility within a partnership.

It should be obvious that both capital and labour are necessary to the success of a business. Capital often objects that labour lacks the technical competence to share in the management of a business. But neither does capital itself often have the required technical competence, and so technical management must be hired. There does not seem to be any good reason why a business should not be run by a board of directors composed of the representatives of capital, of labour, and of the technical staff.

Sharing Responsibility

Instead then of State ownership, the State should do all in its power to encourage the development of its citizens as individuals. At the same time, it does belong to the State to give a general direction to national economy, and for that purpose to set up a National Economic Council to enable the public authority to keep in close touch with qualified and competent representatives of every branch of production.

The obvious course for the State would seem to be not to increase the overhead burden upon society that would be required by the bureaucracy of State ownership, but to encourage sharing the responsibility of control by its citizens through the action of associations midway between the State and individuals.

State Encouragement

Applying this principle of freedom and responsibility, specifically to the socio-economic problem of securing the adequate production and the proper distribution of wealth, so as to assure to the common man the livelihood and the opportunities of human development to which he is entitled, there should be two main lines of State encouragement: (1) of the widest possible private ownership of productive wealth sufficient for a decent livelihood; (2) in circumstances where the instruments of production must be more centralized, then the formation within each industry of associations through which capital and labour

Dangerous Thing

But you knew at that time that it was the most dangerous thing in the world to so openly fool the Japanese?—Yes.

And in spite of this knowledge you remained behind after Siu's escape?—Well, that matter was a conspiracy between Chinese and Japanese.

Which Japanese?—A Japanese corporal whose name in Chinese was Ho Ye, attached to the Kebabai.

Have you made any attempt to find out through your defence counsel if he is still here?—I learned later that he had been sent back to Japan.

When you remained behind, whose protection did you rely upon?—I had no chance to escape. Whatever it was, this was discovered and you were arrested?—I was arrested only on suspicion.

Corporal Responsible

Suspicion sufficiently grave to warrant this corporal being sent back in disgrace to Japan?—It was decided it had nothing to do with me as the corporal admitted his responsibility for the escape. William Lee said in his evidence that after you came out from under arrest you told him you were no longer with the Kebabai but with the Kempetai?—I never told him that.

You remember on or about May 15, 1943, William Lee asking you why I had been arrested. William Lee said you replied, "Silva is a British spy. Don't say any more. He will die."—I didn't know Mr. Silva was arrested.

You will agree with me that if that statement was true it was not exactly the statement of a patriot to the Allies?—I never said that to him.

In June, 1943, you say you were arrested and brought to the Gendarmier?—Yes.

And there you were questioned about Jackie Lau?—Yes. And you gathered under that interrogation that Jackie Lau was a B.A.A.G. agent?—Not at the moment, but the following day.

According to the evidence of Yu Yuen-fong and Grace Lau the party who came to their house to arrest Dr. Lau Pak-wai consisted of a Japanese, yourself and a Eurasian?—There was no Eurasian in the party.

Was the Eurasian called Richards?—There was no Eurasian in the party. At this stage the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 9.45 o'clock.

would both share responsibility.

To encourage an industry to make laws to govern itself should be recognized, to the State being left the duty of checking and restraining when the common good demands. The controlling body of the industry itself should be made responsible for the issuing of licenses, and the courts of the industry should have power to act against violations of the codes accepted by the industry. The ordinary courts of justice have already enough to do and should not be overburdened with industrial cases. Each industry would be responsible for pensions to its workers, which would encourage it to find work for them to do instead of discarding workers at a comparatively early age.

To encourage initiative and experiment it would be better to allow the National Economic Council the power of veto over regulations made by the central board of each industry, rather than to require its approval of each new regulation specifically.

Industrial Democracy

The result of self-government in industry under State supervision would be the development of a stronger industrial democracy alongside our political democracy. Just as the time came in political development when men could no longer act alone or in small units, but had to co-operate under a common body of laws, so today in industry.

The economic and social structure of a developed society and its characteristics make it now necessary to associate. The grouping may be considered to be no longer optional and there must arise the industrial association in public law, whose authority covers all members of the profession, just as the local government has authority over all citizens.

Certain key industries should probably be under government ownership. The official Labour suggestion for England is coal, iron and steel, fuel and power and inland transport. Ownership of a few industries with heavy annual expenditure on machinery and equipment would give the National Economic Council a sufficient balance of power in the regulation of the flow of industrial development in order to offset the effect of trade cycles. In addition, by a judicious supervision of business industry with a view to securing co-operation in any necessary

measures and by means of the control of money, the Council should be able to ensure a reasonable degree of full employment.

Sturdy Independence

Our conclusion is that the right of the individual to think and act for himself must always be respected and encouraged, not alone in some phases of life, those which may be called his private life, but in all—social, civic and economic. The good of society requires that sturdy independence be encouraged in every way, so long as it does not interfere with the common good.

We must not allow our anxiety for efficiency in one sphere, for instance, the economic, blind us to the purpose of developing human values which is really the true test of social efficiency. At the same time, the possession of rights by all involves the recognition by each of the rights of others, and so the attitude of the individual may require to be conditioned by training towards free co-operation with others and respect of their rights.

The New Chinese Constitution

CHUNGKING, APRIL 12.

DR. SUN FO, SON OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, DR. SUN YAT-SEN, AND HIMSELF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION'S LEGISLATIVE YUAN, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY THAT THE WORK OF DRAFTING A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY NEXT MONTH WAS "MORE THAN 75 PER CENT COMPLETED".

DR. SUN FO SAID THAT THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE, CHARGED WITH BRINGING ALL THE DIFFERENT POLITICAL FACTIONS INTO AGREEMENT WITH THE NEW CONSTITUTION, HAD LESS THAN TWO WEEKS WORK REMAINING, "UNLESS WE RUN INTO AN UNEXPECTED DISPUTE".

Only two sections or questions are still unsettled in the draft of the new constitution.

(1) The question of the Executive Yuan's veto power over the Legislative Yuan.

(2) The matter of provincial self-government or state rights. A tentative agreement has already been reached on the second question.

Dr. Sun Fo said that the steering committee in which he is government representative is continuing the effort to solve the political phases of the national unification programme, despite the bitter military conflict which could cause the Communist and other factions to withhold their participation in the National Assembly.

He added that unless unforeseen circumstances developed the National Assembly should be able to open in Nanking as scheduled on May 5.

Vexed Question

He described China's projected Government under the new constitution as a compromise between the United States presidential system and the British responsible Cabinet Government.

The question of veto power by the Executive Yuan is the most vexing one to the negotiators. The Communists insist that the legislative branch should have the power to pass laws without restriction, while the Kuomintang is demanding that the executive branch of the Government should have the power of veto of any proposal which the Legislative Yuan would be able to over-ride by a two-thirds majority vote.

It appeared hopeful however, that the Committee, which is meeting almost daily, could find a solution. In the matter of provincial self-government, Dr. Sun said, the committee had decided that legislation should be divided into three classes.

(1) That the subject matter should be purely within the scope of the National Government.

(2) Matters such as education, wherein policies have been established by the National Government, shall be implemented and administered by provincial governments.

(3) Those matters which are entirely under the control of provincial legislatures.

No Third Term

The most important decision in this section of the draft constitution was the one providing for the election of provincial governors locally instead of by their appointment by the Central Government.

China's constitution will give its president the right to serve two six-year terms, if re-elected, but will specifically prohibit a third term. In addition to the law-making Legislative Yuan and the Executive Yuan the new Chinese Government, if

measures and by means of the control of money, the Council should be able to ensure a reasonable degree of full employment.

Sturdy Independence

Our conclusion is that the right of the individual to think and act for himself must always be respected and encouraged, not alone in some phases of life, those which may be called his private life, but in all—social, civic and economic. The good of society requires that sturdy independence be encouraged in every way, so long as it does not interfere with the common good.

We must not allow our anxiety for efficiency in one sphere, for instance, the economic, blind us to the purpose of developing human values which is really the true test of social efficiency. At the same time, the possession of rights by all involves the recognition by each of the rights of others, and so the attitude of the individual may require to be conditioned by training towards free co-operation with others and respect of their rights.

NOTICE

JAPANESE REPARATIONS

1. The British Empire reparations claims against Japan will shortly be considered in London. It is necessary that some estimate of the Hong Kong claim should be obtained as soon as possible with a view to providing the Colonial Office with the initial material necessary for the computation of the Empire claim.

2. It is requested, therefore, that all firms, institutions and private persons, irrespective of previous notification, will submit a brief summary of their claims, classifying them as far as possible under the categories shown below. It is emphasised that all that is required at present is an estimate of loss sustained calculated on 1938 replacement costs if possible, if not the estimate should be expressed in present values together with some indication of the increase in costs since 1938. Justifications or evidence in support of individual claims will be called for at a later date. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Reparations Claims Office,
1st Floor, Post Office Bldg.,
Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

The categories under which estimates are required are as follows:

A. DIRECT PHYSICAL DAMAGE.

This should not include damage due to under-maintenance and should include damage due to:

- direct enemy action by bombing, shelling, burning, looting or denial; or
- direct allied action by bombing, shelling, sabotage or denial.

Estimates may be classified under the following headings:

- Industry and Commerce. Structures and equipment, stocks of raw materials and finished goods.
- Shipping. Figures for ocean going vessels 500 gross tons and over should be distinguished from sailing and small craft.
- Harbour, port works and installations. Wharves, buildings, harbour roads, etc., and the value of cranes and other equipment destroyed or taken away.
- Transportation. Damage to road vehicles and civil aeronautical equipment.
- Agriculture.
- Public buildings. Churches, hospitals, schools and all other public buildings. Estimates should make allowance for equipment as well as for structures.
- Household goods and effects.
- Gold, silver, national bank notes, foreign securities, jewellery, works of art and cultural objects.
- Houses and buildings not included elsewhere.
- Other items of physical damage.

B. UNDER-MAINTENANCE:

This includes, besides under-maintenance, losses due to the exploitation of resources by the enemy or for the allied war effort.

C. CIVIL CASUALTIES.

Although complete records are available of all military casualties, it is probable that records of civil casualties are not complete. Persons who lost relatives (not serving in the armed forces) and whose deaths were due (a) to direct enemy action such as shooting, hanging, torture, imprisonment, etc., or (b) to allied action as a result of bombing, etc., should furnish full particulars distinguishing clearly between (a) and (b).

The above information is being called for in order that the Reparations Committee may be in a position to consider in general terms the claim of the British Empire on Japan and the shares of the various claimant Empire countries. Nothing is known in regard to the total sum which may ultimately be available. Claims submitted will be placed on record but it should be realised that this is no guarantee that they will ultimately be met either in whole or in part.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

MEDICAL BRANCH

NOTICE

The Public is again reminded of the necessity for boiling fresh milk before consumption as the pasteurising plants are not yet in operation.

Raw milk may carry various types of infection and the fact that the milk is in capped and sealed bottles should not be regarded as a guarantee of its safety.

J. P. FEHILY,
Colonel, R.A.M.C.,
D.D.M.S. (CA.)

Hong Kong, April 11, 1946.

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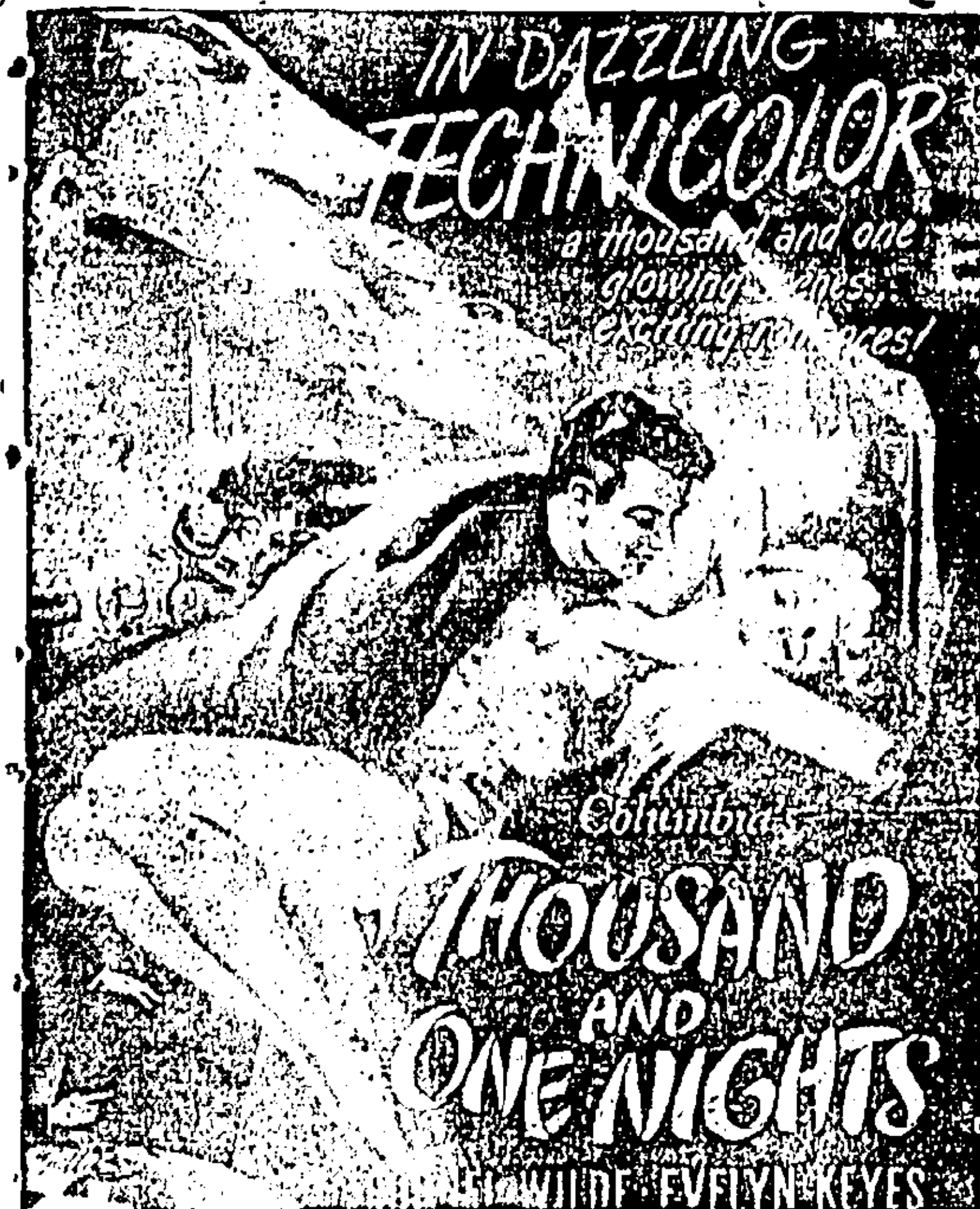
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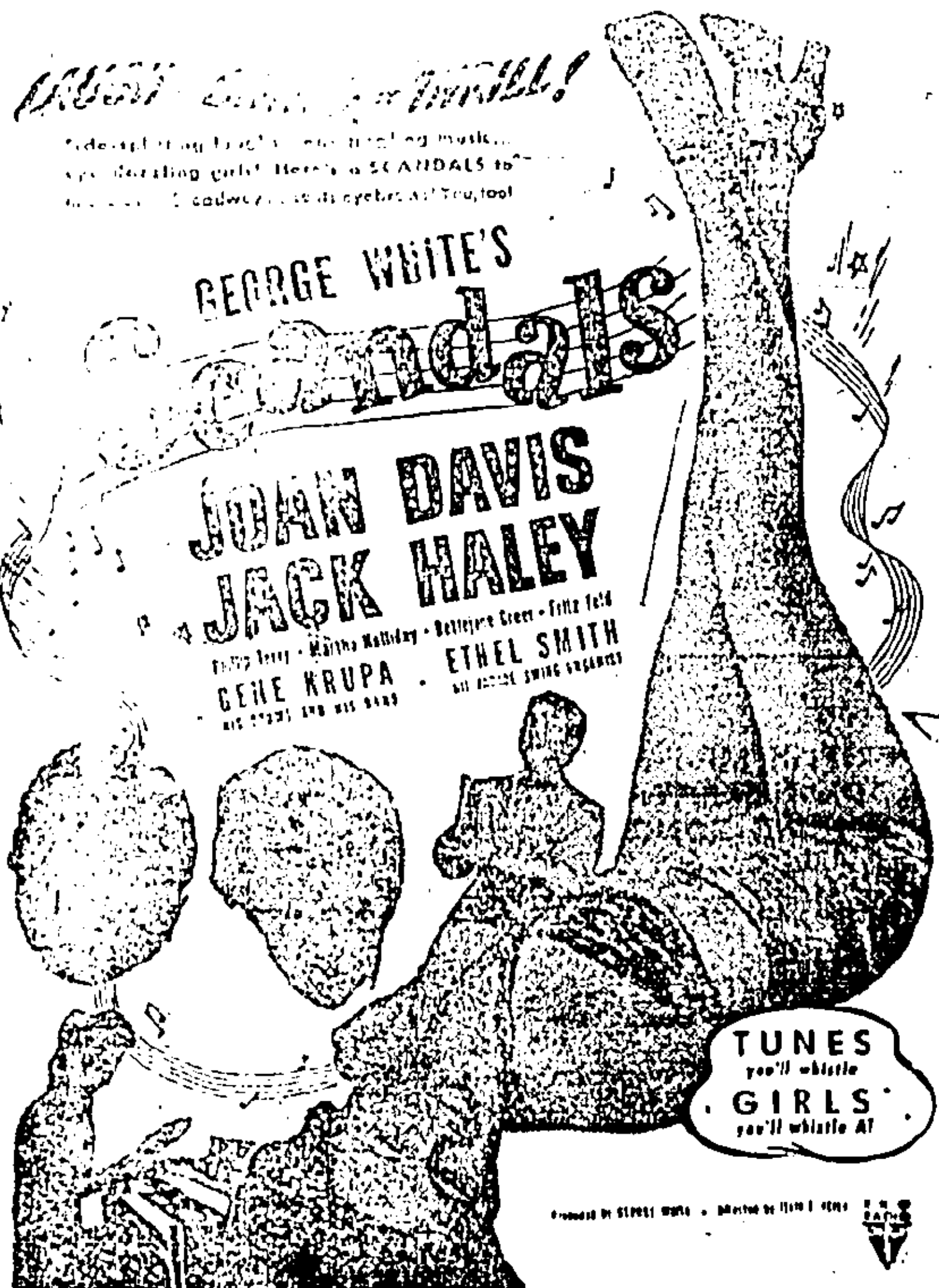
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Worldwide Tributes To Roosevelt's Memory

Disarming Premature Eisenhower

Cleveland, April 13.
General Eisenhower said in a speech that the United States has always been a leader in the progress of universal disarmament but I believe that any premature attempt to disarm our own country completely without comparable progress abroad will serve only to retard us on the road to peace.

He said that permanent peace can only be realized by constant active support of an increased understanding of ourselves and the problems of associated nations and a progressive universal disarmament.

"All these must be followed determinedly and with our full strength if we are to attain permanent peace." The United Nations must have constant and active support and "we must be ready to meet the costs that may be imposed upon us as a people by the decisions of the council." Earlier in the day, he said a news conference that the occupation and de-Nazification of Germany will require a "very considerable time."—Associated Press.

Dropped From Moving 'Plane

New York, April 13.
The United States Rubber Company yesterday announced the development of a new rubber mail bag in which air cargo, ranging from eggs to hardware, can be dropped from a speeding plane without damage.

The Company said the heavily reinforced bag can withstand severe punishment and can be dropped or picked up in small areas without landing.—Associated Press.

Chinese Is An American Indian!

Oakland, Calif., April 12.
Horace Y. M. Fong, under a California Supreme Court decision 22 years ago, is an American Indian, his wife said in a Superior Court suit against neighbors attempting to remove them from their home. The ouster efforts "violate the 1796 Iroquois nation's treaty and may start another war with the Indians," Mrs. Ann Fong declared. She contended that the old court decision held "that a Chinese is an American Indian."

Fong is a navy veteran of world war No. 2, owns a large restaurant and his wife asserted "he never discriminated against anyone in serving food."—Associated Press.

CHETNIK LEADER'S TRIAL

Belgrade, April 12.
Mosa Pijade, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, said yesterday that the trial of the Chetnik leader Draza Mihailovich would be held in public "for the whole world to hear the defense as well as the prosecution."

In a speech to the Belgrade constituency, Pijade said "in no other country is there the type of traitor who was a servant of the occupation forces and at the same time played up as a fighter against the occupiers."—Associated Press.

WHITE EASTER

Oslo, April 12.
Norway expects a white Easter. Snow fell last night in the centre of Oslo and in the surrounding counties. Temperatures have been lower, and it is probable that the snow will lie long enough in the higher districts to permit skiing over the Easter holidays.—Reuter.

KILLED BY KICKS

Madras, April 12.
Two British soldiers have been arrested in connection with the death in a military camp of an Indian soldier, according to a report published in the newspaper "Hindu".

WASHINGTON, April 13.
THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS FRESHENED BY TRIBUTES IN MANY LANDS YESTERDAY ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR LEADER'S DEATH. IN WASHINGTON, THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE HELD EULOGY SERVICES. PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IN A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN CALLED ROOSEVELT "A GREAT MAN, WHOSE WISE AND PURPOSEFUL LEADERSHIP CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO THE VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

In Russia, the official Soviet paper "Pravda" praised Roosevelt in an editorial entitled "In memory of the great President."

The Spanish Falange newspaper "Arriba" in Madrid praised Roosevelt's part in the war and printed his picture on the front page.

A special congressional session was arranged in Mexico City for eulogistic speeches.

France's Constitutional Assembly observed a minute's silence in tribute and chairman Vincent Auriol told the body that "with peace achieved painfully" Roosevelt's loss "seems even greater to us."

Two thousand Argentine troops participated in a tribute ceremony in Buenos Aires with President Farrell leading the procession from Government House.

London Proposal
The Brazilian parliament dedicated a session to Roosevelt. A huge parade was held in Athens, where a cenotaph to Roosevelt's memory was unveiled in the Cathedral.
At Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Acropolis Hill, which overlooks Prince Rupert and the harbour, was renamed Roosevelt Park.

Negotiations Under Way For Iran Settlement

Teheran, April 12.
Negotiations to settle the troubles in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan already may be under way, it was indicated today, after the chief of the autonomous Azerbaijan Government declared his province did not want to be separated from Iran.

The carrying of arms in Mazandaran province was prohibited by Premier Ghavam yesterday. A national police official said that "many citizens obtained arms during the Russian occupation" and that the order was designed to prevent "conflict between part groups."

Premier Jafar Pishevari of Azerbaijan was quoted in a broadcast from Tabriz as thanking the Soviet army "since it was by their efforts that the tyrannical regime of Iran was overthrown."

"All our activities have proved to the world that we are not separatist," the premier asserted. "We have never wanted to be separated from Iran."

Pishevari said "The Red Army is leaving Azerbaijan" but in Teheran an official British source said the Russians, instead of beginning the evacuation of the province, actually may be increasing the size of their troop and tank concentrations. He did not give the source of his reports.

The Tabriz broadcast, quoting from a report by Pishevari to the Azerbaijan parliament, said the autonomous regime had started a land distribution programme "by which almost 1,000,000 peasants will receive land" and voiced the belief that Azerbaijan must have a regular army in addition to the volunteer militia because "with an army it is impossible to have freedom."—Associated Press.

Fighting In North

Bagdad, Apr. 12.
Reliable Kurdish tribal sources from the Erbil district reported yesterday that there has been recent fighting between Iraqi police and armed men in the region of Iraq's extreme northern frontier.

According to these sources, 25 police were wounded in the clash which resulted from an attempt by followers of a Turkish refugee to avenge their leader's arrest by the Iraqi authorities. A well-informed British official told The Associated Press that the Turk, who presumably was wanted by his Government, crossed the Iraq frontier and took refuge in the north.

The Russian promise to supply these raw materials would not be an actual condition to the loan, officials believed, but they acknowledged that they thought negotiations of this type should be carried on simultaneously with the loan conversations. Experts who are considering whether the Russian exports could be used as part payment for American credit. They regarded as the important feature the Russian commitment to supply them rather than the actual terms of repayment.—Associated Press.

Detection Of Two New Elements Confirmed

Atlantic City, April 12.
The absolute detection of two new elements, assuring for the first time the filling in of gaps in the world's table of known elements, was announced today in the disclosure of hitherto top secrets in the nation's atomic energy research.

Elements still unnamed are numbers 43 and 61, which are unstable fission products of uranium which were detected during research on the atomic bomb.

The definite pinning down of

two new elements, long known to exist at least theoretically and which were even assigned tentative properties by some investigators, was disclosed during the American chemical society symposium on nuclear chemistry.

At the same symposium, it was also disclosed that:
(1)—During the titanic bomb research to produce atomic bomb elements, the plutonium scientists actually "were using invisible scales to weigh invisible material."

(2)—As a corollary to the atomic bomb, research scientists, by the bombardment of graphite with neutrons, produced a non-radioactive form on carbon, with entirely different properties from the original targets, thus opening an avenue toward changing the properties of familiar solids at will.

(3)—The development of a new drug, 75 times as active as quinine against malaria, is reported by a Detroit chemist. The synthetic compound is called Alpha Aminocresol by Doctor J. H. Burckhalter, the discoverer, who said—"Clinical trials already indicate that certain members of this series, may prove to be valuable therapeutic agents in the treatment of human malaria."

The utilization of waste wood products as food sources to cope with the shortage of proteins in the United States, is suggested by Doctor Robert T. Arica, of New Haven, Conn., field director of the North-eastern Food Utilization Council.

He said that the food available to the people of the United States and also livestock is short of 20,000,000 tons of proteins, and the recovery of proteins from pulp paper mill wastes, would add 150,000 pounds of yeast and cattle fodder to the supply.

In addition—"A practically inexhaustible supply can be made from sawdust, wood waste and unusable wood." He said, adding—"Yeast contains all the essential amino acids (protein builders) for human nutrition, as contrasted with cereal proteins which tend to be deficient."—Associated Press.

New York, April 12.
The appearance of about 80 tons of baled Italian silk gave a competitive appearance to the long dormant United States silk market yesterday. The Italian silk was reported to be bringing about \$11—a pound from private firms buying it.—Associated Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY **CENTRAL THEATRE** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

CLAUDETTE FALLS RIGHT ON HER... HEART!
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
RAY MILLAND
BRIAN AHERNE
"SKYLARK"
A Paramount Picture with
Binnie Barnes - Walter Abel - Mark Sandrich Production
ALSO LATEST "UNITED NEWS"
NEXT CHANGE

"SAINT IN NEW YORK"

with LOUIS HAYWARD

KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
M-G-Musical!

TWO GIRLS
AND A SAILOR

VAN JOHNSON
JUNE ALLYSON
GLORIA DEHAVEN
JOSE ITURBI
JIMMY DURANTE
GRACIE ALLEN
LENA HORNE
HARRY JAMES
and His Music Masters
with HELEN FOREST
XAVIER CUGAT
and His Orchestra
with LINA ROMAY

NEXT CHANGE

THEIR BEST TRIUMPH

ROONEY
GARLAND
and
DORSEY
and His Orchestra
with GOLDMAN
and His Orchestra

CATHAY

DAILY at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
NEW! AMAZING!
THRILL OF THRILLS!

"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"

with
Johnny WEISSMULLER
Maureen O'SULLIVAN
Also LATEST NEWSREEL

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.
NOEL COWARD'S
"BLITHE SPIRIT"

with
Rex Harrison, Kay Hammond
Constance Cummings,
Margaret Rutherford
Distributed by EAGLE-LION
COMING!
"The Ghost of Frankenstein"

REAL RUSSIAN FOOD

only at

TKACHENKO'S
8, Harkow Road
Kowloon
Ground and First Floor
Phone 60589

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID, \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replicas are awaiting at our
offices for Box Nos. 47, 62, 76,

DANCING LESSON

PEDRO'S method of teaching
dancing is the best anywhere.
Students are able to dance in the
first lesson, letters of praise from
satisfied students keep coming in.
Beginners' class by experienced
English instructor, starts Monday
17th at 7.30 p.m., 22, Des Voeux
Road, 2nd floor.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL

LINE
"SAMIDWAY"
ARRIVED FROM AUSTRALIA
9TH APRIL, 1946.

Notice is hereby given that
damaged cargo on the above
vessel will be examined at Holt's
Wharf between the hours of
9.30 a.m. and 11.00 a.m. on
Monday and Tuesday, 15th and
16th April and consignees are
requested to be present at the
time of examination.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents
Hong Kong, April 12, 1946.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED

On and after the 15th April,
1946, the following revised
passenger fares will be into
operation:

1st Class Single Fare cents
(Civilian & Armed Forces)
1st Class Single Fare 10 cents
(Children)
3rd Class Single Fare 10 cents

SEASON TICKETS

Monthly Season Tickets at
\$10.00 per person (NO FAMILY
TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED)
will be available five days before
the end of each month, and may
be obtained at the Office on the
Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

For the last half of this
month Season Tickets, at \$5.00
per person, may be obtained
from the above office as from
12th April, 1946.

J. MOODIE.

Acting Manager & Secretary.

NOTICE

Mr. Hugh Nish having
returned to the Colony has now
assumed control of the Sworn
Measurers' Office, 6th floor,
P. & O. Building, Telephone
Nos. 31228 & 31229.

H. V. WILKINSON,

Chairman,
Far Eastern Freight Conference

T.U.C. Move To Boost Production

Paris, Apr. 13.
Mr. H. Papworth, representing
18,000,000 British trade
unionists, told the 26th Congress
of the Confederation Generale
du Travail today, that the Trade
Union Congress had decided to
make an all-out effort to boost
production for the benefit of
Britain and the whole of
Europe.

He added: "We will not
tolerate profit by employers
from augmented production,
which is due to the workers'
efforts."

Mr. Papworth said the T.U.C.
had demanded that riches
derived from raw materials
"should not become the monopoly
of trusts and cartels, but
should benefit all peoples."

Expressing his satisfaction at
the presence of colonial repre-
sentatives at the Congress, Mr.
Papworth said that "it presages
the independence of colonial
peoples."

The representative of the
Greek E.A.M. Left-wing coalition
party, and not Greece,
called for the withdrawal of
British troops from Greece and
for the disqualification of the
recent Greek elections.

The Soviet delegate said the
Central Council of the Soviet
Trade Unions supported the
Soviet Government in its at-
titude towards Franco Spain,
"and particularly in recognising
the Spanish Republican Govern-
ment as the ultimate Govern-
ment of Spain."—Reuter.

New York, Apr. 13.
The New York Foreign Ex-
change market closed as follows:
Canadian (Open Market) \$90.87
Franc 84
Other rates unchanged

SALE

Tenders are invited for the
purchase of the following stores:

Dirty Lubricating
Oil Various 48 Drums.
Oil Fuel Dirty 241 Drums.
(containing approx. 45 Galls.)

Tender form can be obtained
on application at Section VI of
Naval Store Department, H.M.
Naval Yard, between 9.30
11.30 A.M. on 12th, 13th & 15th
April 1946, and should be re-
turned in a sealed cover address-
ed to the Supdt. Naval Store
Office, H.M. Dockyard, Hong
Kong, on or before noon on
Wednesday, 17th April, 1946.

L.R.C.

Will all former members
interested in reviving the L.R.C.
please meet in my offices,
2nd floor, Windsor House, at
5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th April,
or communicate with me.

E. J. R. MITCHELL,

The Manufacturers' Life

Insurance Co.

Tel. 32305.

Japanese Trade Limping Back

TOKYO, APRIL 13.

JAPAN'S ONCE-FLOURISHING FOREIGN TRADE IS LIM-
PING BACK, USING BARTER AGREEMENTS AS A
CRUTCH.
ALMOST NO MONEY WILL CHANGE HANDS AS JAPAN,
UNDER WATCHFUL EYES OF THE ALLIED POWERS,
EXCHANGES GOODS WITH THE LANDS THAT, IN
HER ZENITH, SHE BROW-BEAT, ATTACKED OR
CONQUERED.

N.Y. STOCK MARKETS

New York, Apr. 13.

New York stocks moved narrow-
ly lower yesterday although the
market was free of any selling
pressure and selected blue chips
and low priced industrial issues
retained their gains.

Rubber, Rail, Farm Implement,
Retail Store and Aircraft shares
were on the off-side.

Air transport issues turned soft
at the close after a strike threat
by trans-continental and western
air pilots. Motors were steady
and oils showed some advance.

Dow Jones Averages 206.96

30 Industrials 63.63

20 Rails 42.70

15 Utilities 23.4

Adams Express 8.4

Alaska Junction 90.4

American Can 101.4

American Smelting 94.4

American Telephone 26.4

American Waterworks 40.4

Anacosta Copper 12.4

Aviation Corporation 32

Baldwin 29.4

Barnsdall 53

Bendix Aviation 100.4

Bethlehem Steel 30

Boeing 54.4

Dorland Co. 20.4

Canadian Pacific 47

J. I. Case 133.4

Chrysler 61.4

Colgate 24

Commercial Solvents 62.4

Corn Products 208

Dupont 257

Eastman Kodak 25

Electric Light & Power 70

General Electric 84.4

General Motors 75.4

Goodyear 96

Honoluli Mining 48.4

International Harvester 27.4

International Paper 37.4

International Tel. & Tel. 73.4

Johns Manville 40.4

Kennecott Copper 27.4

Montgomery Ward 10.4

National Distiller 42.4

National Lead 17

National Steel 27.4

New York Central RR 10.4

Packard Motors 42.4

Pan American Airways 17

Pennsylvania RR 59.4

Pennsylvania RR 51.4

Radio Corp. 54.4

Republic Steel 74.4

Reynolds Tobacco 34.4

Schenley 38

Sears Roebuck 17

Shell Oil 59.4

Socony Vacuum 51.4

Southern Pacific 54.4

Standard Brands 74.4

Standard Oil of Calif. 34.4

Standard Oil of New Jersey 119.4

Studebaker 75

Union Bag 83.4

Union Carbide 35.4

U.S. Steel 75

Westinghouse 83.4

Youngstown Sheet & Tube 35.4

—Associated Press.

N. Y. COTTON

New York, Apr. 13.
Futures prices in the New York
Cotton market experienced the
worst break in several years yester-
day, the market closing \$2.60
to \$3.05 per bale under heavy li-
quidation which at one time had
prices down \$4.85 a bale. This
is near the permissible trading
limit of \$5 a bale fluctuation.

Pessimism over the changes in
farm parity prices raised by Con-
gress prompted the selling.

Prices at the close stood as
follow:

May 27.80 cts. per pound

July 27.40 "

October 27.30/40 "

December 27.47 "

March 27.47 "

May (1947) 27.42 "

Middling Spot 27.87 "

—Associated Press.

New York, April 13.

The "Iron Age" yesterday

predicted that steel ingot pro-
duction rate which dropped
nine points this week will take
another sharp dip next week.

Many steel men expect a long
coal strike shut-down, with
consequent dislocation of steel
production.

The steel ingot rate stands
present at 79 per cent of cap-
acity.—Associated Press.

Standard Brands Inc. reports
record net sales in 1945 of
\$269,781,040, a 10 per cent in-
crease over 1944 sales of \$246,
978,700. Consolidated net pro-
fit for 1945 was placed at \$9,
676,484, equal after preferred
dividend requirements to \$2.74
a common share, and compared
with \$5,994,182, or \$2.59 a com-
mon share, in 1944.—Associat-

Agreements already are in
effect with the United States,
China, Korea and Hong Kong.
Russia, India and Australia
have begun conversations or
made inquiries.

Raw silk will account for 40
to 50 per cent of Japan's 1945
exports, said Richard May, chief
of the import-export division of
the economic section of Allied
headquarters.

The Japanese Government has
been ordered to get ready for
shipment to the United States
1,500 cases and 1,100 bales of
raw silk and 2,600 cases of
special silk.

However, most exports will be
suitable only for China, Korea,
Formosa, Manchuria and South-
east Asia. Japanese require-
ments from these markets will
put most of the trade of a "re-
ciprocated" basis, a term May pre-
ferred to "barter."

Coal For H. K.

May said Russia had started
conversations seeking a trade
agreement with Japan. Japan-
ese sources added that the So-
viets wanted 500,000 grams of
silkworm eggs, which Japan at
present cannot supply.

India is asking for textile
machinery and parts and rayon
filament. Australia wants raw
silk.

Korea is obtaining coal and
some railway rolling stock and
equipment from Japan, and is
shipping salt to the Island King-
dom. China also is exchanging
salt for such railway supplies
as timber and ties. Hong Kong
is getting coal.

Expected Imports

The Japanese have been or-
dered also to ship to China 34
tons of explosives, including 800
cases of dynamite and 150,000
detonators. These were for
consignment to Chinwangtao.

Export to the Pacific market
of low-count "non-competitive"
cotton yarns and low quality
cotton piece goods also is plan-
ned to help the worldwide tex-
tile shortage.

Under "expected imports" the
Japanese Government has listed
400,000 tons of husked coconuts
from the Philippines, 25,000
tons of wheat and rice from the
United States and 260,000 tons
of phosphates for fertiliser
from such Pacific islands as
Nauru, Angaur and Rotu.

A request to Russia about the
availability of soybeans to the
Japanese market has not been
answered.—Associated Press.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday:—U.S. L.S.T. 208,
H.M.S. Causeway from escort,
H.M.S. Serene from exercises, S.S.
Changon from Bangkok, S.S.
promise from Saigon, H.M.S. En-
core towing LC 25 from Subic and
S.S. Kronviken from Singapore.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—S.S. Pronto from Sin-
gapore, H.M.A.S. Marchison with
Glengyle and L.S.T.'s 8, 9, 383,
303, 324 from Kure.

Tomorrow:—H.M.S. Swiftsure
from Shanghai, S.S. Orick
from Guam, U.S.S. Parca, R.F.A.
Broomdale from Singapore and
U.S.S. Copp.

Departures

Yesterday:—S.S. Floritan for
Batavia, H.M.S. Comet for Hol-
low and U.S. Y.M.S. 329 336 &
303.

Scheduled Departures

Today:—H.M.S. Euryalus for
Labuan & Saigon, H.M.S. Kelan-
tan for Singapore and Malta and
S.S. Samagola for Vancouver,
B.C.

Tomorrow:—U.S.S. Vestal and
M/S 10 and M/S 180 to sweeping.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Apr. 13.

Word that representative Pace,
democrat of Georgia, would not
attempt to add his farm parity
formula to the office of the price
administration extension measure
quelled all bullish influences
in grain futures, trading and May
Rye declined to the allowable net
loss of 5 cents per bushel.

New crop oat deliveries slipped
as much as one cent a bushel but
all other futures contracts held
at ceiling prices.

Rye was quoted in the Winst-
per Grain Exchange at the close
of the "market" yesterday as
follows: May \$2.56 per bushel;
July \$2.41; asked; October
\$1.80-4.—Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

It's hard to believe that an ex-
perienced player could commit the
Bridge atrocity about to be de-
scribed—but we saw it happen
with our own eyes.

North, Dealer

Neither side vulnerable

B. 6 2

H. A 8 7 2

D. A 7 3

C. K Q 10 7

B. Q J 10 6

H. Q J 10

D. Q 8 4

C. A 6 4

B. A K 8 7 3

H. K 6 4 3

D. J 5

C. 5 2

The bidding:

North East South West

10 Pass 1S Pass

1NT Pass 2H Pass

3H Pass 4H Pass

Pass Pass

West opened the Queen of

hearts, dummy winning with the

Ace. A low trump was then led

to South's King, and a low club

returned towards dummy. West

stopped up with the club Ace,

crashed the Jack of hearts, and led

a low diamond.

From that point on, Declarer

could not win ten tricks. He won

two clubs, two spades, one dia-

mond, two high trumps, and one

low ruff in each hand.

We think you've already spotted

both crime and criminal in this

hand. If not, take a good look

before reading on.

South was the criminal for lead-

ing a second round of trumps be-

fore starting the clubs. Correct

play is to win the first trick with

the heart King and lead a low

club. If West takes the club Ace

and returns another trump, dum-

my wins and starts the spades

at once. That line of play allows

Declarer to make three tricks with

low trumps, and a long spade is

brought in for an eleventh trick!

The opening lead should have

warned South that the defenders

intended to draw trumps; and if

it was a good idea for them, it

could also be a good thing for

him to help their plan along.

Yesterday you were Howard

Schenken's partner and, non-

vulnerable against vulnerable op-

ponents, you held:

S K J 9 7

H A J 4

SHAVE THE NEW WAY WITH —
YOU NEVER FEEL IT!
WARDONIA
NEW "BARREL HOLE" BLADES
SHEFFIELD — ENGLAND
Sole Agents: H. CONNELL & CO., LTD.
Bank of China Bldg. Tel. 21510.

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1946.

THE NEW STANDARD COMPANY
SPECIALISTS IN TERMITE
(WHITE ANT)
PROOFING AND CONTROL
Rooms 322 & 323, 3rd Floor, Exchange Bldg.
Telephone Nos. 22677 & 33620.

Britain Not To Send Minister To Albania

DOCTOR AWARDED DAMAGES

London, April 13. Doctor Arthur Henry Hanney, of Lymington Road, Sanderstead, Surrey, was awarded £2,000 damages, with costs, against Miss Irene Boyanton, for slander, yesterday, and is to make an immediate application to the General Medical Council for reinstatement on the medical register.

He was struck off last year, following evidence given by Miss Boyanton. Dr. Hanney's case in the King's Bench Division was that Miss Boyanton, of Tundridge Gardens, Sanderstead, a former patient of his, had made statements (which he denied) alleging that he had abused his position as a doctor by making love to her.

Mr. Justice Charles, expressing his judgment that the General Medical Council would reinstate Hanney and referring to "damaging and wicked slander," made by Miss Boyanton, said: "The General Medical Council, not having the advantage of the great mass of evidence that has been before me, came to the conclusion, which has resulted in my firm and clear view, in a gross miscarriage of justice."

He would order that the documents be impounded by the court, and he would consider whether he should communicate with the Director of Public Prosecutions to see if Miss Boyanton should be prosecuted in the criminal courts. "For," he said, "rank perjury has been committed."—Reuter.

Glasgow Degree

Glasgow, Apr. 13. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws is being conferred tomorrow at the Spring graduation ceremony of the University of Glasgow on Mr. Harry C. Smith, General Director of the Commonwealth Fund of New York.

The honour is in recognition of his distinguished service to university education in Great Britain through the administration of the Commonwealth Fund fellowship.

The fund, an American organization, was instituted by the late Edward Harkness, founder of the Pilgrim Trust, and his family. Its object is to improve British and American understanding.

Commonwealth fellowships, tenable for two years at American universities, are offered to a limited number of the best type of British graduates.—Reuter.

"Special Treatment"

(Continued from Page 1)
said, "these statements are wrong. All death sentences, the affidavit ended, 'were ordered by the Reich Security Officer, Kaltenbrunner.'"

"It is untrue," exclaimed Kaltenbrunner excitedly. "Produce Strop!"

When Kaltenbrunner doggedly maintained that the signature on one of the documents submitted was not his, a heated exchange took place. Prosecutor: "Is it not a fact you are lying about it as you were lying about almost everything?"

Kaltenbrunner: "I am used to insults. I have had many hundreds hurled at me. I certainly will tell the truth if I want the tribunal to believe me."

Pale And Weary
Prosecutor: Your testimony is direct contradiction of 20 to 30 witnesses and as many documents. It is incredible you should be telling the truth and every witness and every document be false.

The prosecutor said to Kaltenbrunner: "Witnesses swore that you issued instructions that civilians should not be punished for lynching Allied flyers, who baled out. Do you deny that?"

Kaltenbrunner replied: "I do. Even in the presence of Hitler."

I said I do not obey such orders.

The prosecutor then read orders bearing Kaltenbrunner's name on the necessity of shooting flyers wearing civilian clothes and asked him: "Do you deny you signed these?"

Kaltenbrunner: "I have never seen them before."

Pale and weary he licked his lips and walked back to the dock where only one of his co-defendants—Jodl—spoke to him.—Reuter.

"My Duty To Stay"

Nuernberg, April 13. Ernst Kaltenbrunner yesterday concluded his testimony before the International Military Tribunal with a statement that he remained in his job as Heinrich Himmler's lieutenant "because I considered it my duty to stay and fight the wrong after I found out what conditions existed." His declaration capped a recital in which the former chief of the German security police sought to depict himself as a man without executive power and even without knowledge of the Gestapo's reign of terror.

Kaltenbrunner represented himself as a man who repeatedly intervened with Hitler and Himmler to plead for mercy toward Jews.—Associated Press.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THE BRITISH DECISION NOT TO DESPATCH ITS MINISTER-DESIGNATE TO TIRANA EVOKES THIS COMMENT ON ALBANIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN THE WELL-INFORMED PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY REVIEW, "THE ECONOMIST".

IF, AS ALL RELEVANT EVIDENCE SUGGESTS, ALBANIA'S AIM—AND MOSCOW'S—IS THAT THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT SHALL BE ADMITTED TO THE U.N.O. AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, THAT GOVERNMENT IS PURSUING ODD MEANS TOWARDS ITS END.

"Election to the U.N.O. is dependent on unanimous recommendation to the Assembly by the 'Big Five.' Yet, here is a candidate so inept as to cause Britain and probably also the United States to postpone the exchange of diplomatic representatives until it is ready to propose a better basis for friendly relations."

The publication, recounting the reasons for the British action continues: "To send an envoy in the teeth of such unfriendliness would be to court rebuff. The reasoning behind the Albanian policy is elementary and plain."

"Colonel Hoxha, who declared his People's Republic in January and who has since endowed it with a constitution on the Russian model, is struggling energetically and honestly to institute Communism, which is his creed, in a country that is poor, ignorant and steeped in feudal traditions."

Backward People

"His chief troubles are that it is difficult to impress his doctrines on a backward people, and that, owing to the woeful shortage of educated Communists he has been hard pressed to find a cabinet, let alone a civil service. His deputy Prime Minister is a former tribal chief, who cannot read and much of the policy-making necessarily devolves upon his only educated colleague, the Minister of Popular Culture, Dr. Malleschova, who is a fanatical Communist trained in Russia."

"Plainly crude doctrines have to be served up in order quickly to impress ignorant people; an obvious one is to make a burlesque of 'pluto-capitalist' states of the West and to behave as brusquely as possible to their representatives."

"Where Britain is concerned, the presence of British troops in Greece affords added reason for hostility. Although some, at least, of these motives for vilifying Britain are home-grown, it is impossible not to connect the general line of policy with Russian influence."

Stepping Stone

The review concludes: "This is an incidental pointer to Albania's future role in European affairs. Its strategic position was unimportant except to Italy so long as the Adriatic was Norwegian."

Mistake Won Him A Pool

London, April 13.

John Hagan of Salter Street, Limehouse, has won £10,628 for tuppence at the Unity's tuppenny point pool this week — through a mistake.

For 14 years Hagan, a 52-year-old sawyer, has spent half a crown weekly on pools. Always he has filled in coupons in exactly the same way, but last week the radio distracted him and he made a mistake as he filled in the coupon.

"For 37 years I have worked in the same timber firm in Silvertown," he said, "today for the first time I am not going in and I am going to have a rest now and am going to risk three shillings worth instead of the usual half crown on next Saturday's matches."

Hagan's son was demobbed only a fortnight ago. Hagan said his son was getting married in July and now he would have the wedding present— "anything in the world he wants."—Reuter.

ODD MOSCOW STATEMENT

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Forty-eight hours before the U.N.O. Security Council meets in New York to consider opposing the Iranian-Russian claims on the retention of the Agenda, Moscow radio has broadcast a formal Soviet statement aimed at justifying the retention of the Red Army in Iran, beyond the 1942 Treaty date.

Making no mention of the British entry into Iran in 1941, simultaneously with the Russians, the statement said that the Red Army entered the country, "on a basis of the 1921 agreement"—the Iranian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship of 1921.

Under this treaty it is claimed that the Soviet had "a right to advance its troops into the interior of Iran, and keep them there until the final elimination of danger," in cases when a foreign state attempted to transform Iran into a base of operations against the Soviet Union.

German Fascist agents had made Iran their home, with a view to turning it into a base for attack on Russia from the south, but "plans for such an attack were frustrated, only thanks to the entry into Iran of Soviet troops," said the statement. The present withdrawal of the Red Army from Iran, it explained, is due to the fact that the German danger has now been finally eliminated.

Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent writes that since the war against the Axis powers ended in 1945, it is not clear why the Soviet Government considers the German menace has only been eliminated through the conclusion of a new Soviet-Iranian agreement.

Under the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty, the Soviet undertook "to withdraw her troops from Iranian territory, as soon as the danger has been removed."

Under the Tripartite 1942 Agreement, both Britain and Russia, agreed to withdraw six months after the end of the war with the Axis. This period expired on March 2.

Thus political observers in London do not see how the 1921 treaty, any more than the 1942 pact, covers the retention of Soviet forces after that date.—Reuter.

FACTORY EXPLOSION

Paris, Apr. 13. Eight people were killed today by an explosion in a fireworks factory at Margny-les-Compiègne, about 60 miles east-north-east of Paris.

Three of the killed were blown to pieces. Many houses in the neighbourhood—mainly a residential district—were badly damaged.—Reuter.

Discipline

London, Apr. 13. Forty-seven British army sergeants and corporals are being held for disciplinary action after an official inquiry into the refusal of nearly 400 soldiers to sail for the Near East and the Orient on the troopship "Corfu."

All the other demonstrators, who walked off the transport complaining of crowded conditions, sailed yesterday on the "Durban Castle" carrying 1,400 prisoners of war for repatriation to Italy.—Associated Press.

Mistake Won Him A Pool

London, April 13.

John Hagan of Salter Street, Limehouse, has won £10,628 for tuppence at the Unity's tuppenny point pool this week — through a mistake.

For 14 years Hagan, a 52-year-old sawyer, has spent half a crown weekly on pools. Always he has filled in coupons in exactly the same way, but last week the radio distracted him and he made a mistake as he filled in the coupon.

"For 37 years I have worked in the same timber firm in Silvertown," he said, "today for the first time I am not going in and I am going to have a rest now and am going to risk three shillings worth instead of the usual half crown on next Saturday's matches."

Hagan's son was demobbed only a fortnight ago. Hagan said his son was getting married in July and now he would have the wedding present— "anything in the world he wants."—Reuter.

Commons To Sit Later

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The House of Commons had a lively debate today when ministers and members discussed how many hours they should spend each day in debate.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the House, moved the resolution to alter the hours of debate after April 30 on all days except Friday, the new hours to be 2.30 to 10.30 p.m.—15 minutes later in starting and 45 minutes later in rising than now.

Mrs. Manning, Labour member for Epping, objected that members had little enough time to themselves as it was. "The only publication I have time to read is Hansard—and I have to take that to bed with me every night," she said.

Dealing with the suggestion that the extended hours would give more time for backbenchers in the debate, she said: "I know of a much better idea. Let front bench members—Government and Opposition—cut down long and boring essays they are in a habit of reading to us and there will be plenty of time for backbenchers without sitting later."

Mr. Winston Churchill, Leader of the Opposition, supported the Government proposal. The motion to change the hours of sitting was carried by 174 to 17.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SCOTLAND WINS

LONDON, APR. 13.

Scotland had a double win today against England, winning the soccer match at Hampden Park 2 to nil, and the rugby match at Murrayfield 27 to nil.—Reuter.

SPORTS SECTION

Royal Air Force Win Football Championship

Royal Air Force won the Rehabilitation Football Championship as the result of the draw game between Royal Navy "B" and 44 R. M. Commandos at Causway Bay yesterday when both sides scored once after Navy had led for three quarters of the game.

A win for either Navy "B" or Commandos would have given them the title, but as the result of the draw 44 R. M. Commandos are now runner-up with Eastern Third.

It is worthy of note that Navy "B" are the only unbeaten team in the League but unfortunately they drew four matches.

There was a fairly large crowd at the game which included a large number of Chinese spectators.

Navy "B" had slightly the better of the exchanges in the first half but in the second period the game was even with Commandos slightly the more aggressive.

Hard knocks were given and taken in the best of spirit and both teams played sporting football. Hammond who deputised for Benson at centre half, played a good game for Navy in the pivotal position and was very prominent with his handwork. Bax, in goal, played his usual game and brought off good saves in the first half. Hogg and Stevens were not too sure in the opening stages but improved as the game progressed.

Feenan and Willis were the outstanding forwards for the sailors and both put in some hard work. Crawford at inside right in the second half was not up to his usual form.

Commandos are to be congratulated on the splendid manner they fought back after being in arrears at the interval. Jack was again the live wire of the side but he had the constant attention of the Navy defence. McNamara the wing half was also in good form and put in some hard work.

Commandos forwards were not impressive in the opening stages though they had good scoring opportunities. In the second half they played better and kept the Navy defence full occupied.

Bearman and Williams were useful wingers while Burgess was dangerous in possession. Commandos should have opened the scoring. They attacked early in the game and were unfortunate when well placed Willis opened the scoring for Navy and shortly after Crawford missed a grand chance o scoring.

In the second half Commandos pressed for a while but it was late in the game that they equalised from a melee.

Navy: Bax, Hogg and Stevens; Carr, Hammond and Archer; Crawford, Niel, Willis, Feenan and Fraser.

Commandos: Reeves; Lacey and Stewart; Tack, Mason and MacNamara; Williams, Davis, Leslie Burgess and Bearman.

Eastern's Easy Win
In the game previous to this Eastern had no difficulty in beating Royal Engineers by five clear goals and as a result finished third in the table.

NO FOOTBALL TODAY
Owing to the Military Race meeting no football games have been arranged for today.

FINAL LEAGUE TABLE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
R.A.F.	9	7	1	1	24	11	15
44 R.M. Cds.	9	6	2	1	23	8	14
Eastern	9	6	2	1	23	8	14
Navy "B"	9	5	4	0	23	12	14
South China	9	4	3	2	18	11	11
Kwong Wah	9	4	0	5	10	16	8
Navy "A"	9	2	2	5	10	10	6
R.E.	9	2	1	6	10	24	5
Civilians "A"	9	1	0	8	11	34	2
Civilians "B"	9	0	1	8	7	45	1

Wimbledon, Apr. 13. Six leading British women who can be regarded as possibilities for the Wightman Cup team meeting America on June 14 and 15, have been invited to practice when they can at the all England tennis club.—Reuter.

Mexico City, Apr. 13. Mickey Owen, Brooklyn catcher, changed his mind again today. He decided to play in the Mexican baseball league after all. Owen arrived at an airport late today with his wife and son and told reporters he had signed a five year contract.—Associated Press.

Won Cup And Didn't Know It

BRADFORD, APRIL 13.

Probably the only case in football history of a league club winning a Cup and the officials unaware of it, has just come to light.

Bradford City received a letter from the Chairman of the Northern Section competition requesting the return of the cup which was won in 1939.

The Yorkshire Club, whose officials are all changed since pre-war, are unaware they are holders of the trophy and the cup is nowhere on the club premises. It was only after a frantic search was made in every possible place that they decided to telephone the Leicester City Secretary, who was with Bradford City in 1939. Then the mystery was cleared, he stating that the cup had been deposited with the Club's bank for safe-keeping.—Reuter.

Torquay And The Olympics

TORQUAY, APR. 13.

Looking ahead to 1948 and the Olympic Games, Torquay's Leander Swimming Club is introducing a scheme of swimming scholarships for members. Any swimmer attaining the time set by the Club over certain distances will be awarded a free entry permit into Torquay Baths, at Marine Spa, for six months, during which time, he or she, will be coached for record breaking.

In its 50 years history, the club has produced three Olympic stars, in F. J. Collins, Gladys Luscombe, and Edith Mayne, the first two being divers.—Reuter.

Swede Beats Ken Shaw

STOCKHOLM, APR. 13.

The Swedish heavyweight champion, Ole Tanderberg, outpointed Ken Shaw from Dundee over ten rounds at the Royal Tennis Club here this evening.

The Swedes were also successful in the middleweight contests. John Nielson, who is 20 and not long started his professional career, knocked out Chris Cole of Ireland in the second of a six rounder, and Anton Randik, considered one of the best at his weight in Sweden, knocked out Fred Price of Eire in the fourth of a eight-round bout.—Reuter.

WILLIAMS WINS

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13.

Looking like a champion for the first time in more than six months, National Boxing Association Light-weight title-holder, Edie Williams, of Trenton, knocked out Eddie Glosa, of Philadelphia, in the first round of the scheduled 10 round return bout here.

Williams, who will defend his title against Enrique Bolanos at Los Angeles on April 30, weighed 131 and one quarter pounds to Glosa's 137 pounds.

The champion floored Glosa three times before the knock-out.—Associated Press.

Liverpool, Apr. 13. Several leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in India, including the Archbishop of Delhi and Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore, Dr. H. C. Carey, arrived here today on their way to Dublin and then Rome, where they will tell the Pope of their work in India during the past five years.—Reuter.

Climbed Gilder To See Match

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 13.

Steeplejack William F. Pratt, 25, of Ward End, Birmingham, one of three who climbed the 30 foot gilder at Villa Park Football ground during the Charlton versus Bolton Cup semi-final, and walked for 40 yards along the narrow gilder over the heads of the crowd, was fined £5 at Birmingham today for committing a disorderly act.

The prosecuting solicitor, Mr. M. P. Fugh, said the crowd was greatly angered by the conduct of the men which imperilled the lives of many other spectators.

Chief Constable Puck of Birmingham said he wanted to emphasize that the men not only endangered the lives of the spectators, but might have caused a panic such as had occurred at another football match at which there was tragic loss of life. The three men had refused to come down from their perilous position on top of the gilder, and one of them said: "We have come to see the match and we intend to see it. If you try to get us down, we are steplejacks and we will walk along the stands."

Mr. Pugh said the police were not so much concerned with the man's safety as with the safety of the people beneath them.

Pratt was detained by the police, but the other two men got away. His explanation, said Mr. Pugh, only emphasized the great peril in which the spectators had been placed for Pratt was alleged to have said to the Police Superintendent: "I am sorry. I did not know what I was doing. I was drunk."—Reuter.

U.S. BASEBALL

NEW YORK, APR. 13.

Yesterday's exhibition baseball: Boston (American) 11, Boston (National) 5; Chicago (National) 11, Chicago (American) 2; New York (American) 6, Brooklyn 5; Detroit 4, Cincinnati 3; St. Louis (National) 5, Kansas City 3.—Associated Press.

London, Apr. 13. William Chandler, who started as an errand boy and became one of the richest bookmakers, has died at Chingford, Essex. He bought a plot of waste land at Walthamstow, which he turned into one of the luxury greyhound tracks in the South.—Reuter.

RADIO

SUNDAY, APRIL 14th 1946
RELAY ENBA "STAR JILATRE"
"MUSIC FOR ALL"

12.30 p.m.—HONGKONG broadcast on a frequency of 6.1 K.C. cycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 5.55 Megacycles H.K.T.

1.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Run may.

1.55 p.m.—Moreton and Kaye on Two Pianos.

2.45 p.m.—"Livingtime"—ENBA.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—J. H. Squire Celeste Oat.

1.30 p.m.—Compositional of Albania.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Variety.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

7.15 p.m.—Edith Lorand and Her Orchestra.

7.30 p.m.—Relay—ENBA "Star Theatre" "Music for All"—featuring Sir John Wilson (Soprano); Ronald Jackson (Baritone) and Mabel Nelson (Piano).

8.00 p.m.—Light Organ Selections.

8.15 p.m.—The Varsity Race and the Stage Coach Drivers.

8.30 p.m.—Studio—Art Camerino & His ENBA H.K. Orchestra.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

9.05 p.m.—Songs by Charles Kullman (Tenor).

9.15 p.m.—Z.B.W. "From"—No. 14—An Easy Programme Introduction & Allegro for Strings.

"Edna's Variations on an Original Theme, Op. 86, Symphony No. 2 in B Flat Op. 63.

10.45 p.m.—Radio-Sunday Evening Philoque—Rev. A. Cosser, B. J.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENBA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

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